

Presidents office

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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 19, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 30

SALE

We are on the Job
NOW YOU GET BUSY

The Biggest Sale
WE EVER HAD

The Biggest Bargains
YOU EVER BOUGHT

SALE STARTS

Saturday, January 7th

R. R. COYLE - Berea, Ky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Wisconsin has a Senatorial Investigation—Beginning to Explain—English Politics—Democracy in New York and Tennessee—Central American Revolution.

WISCONSIN TOO

A committee of investigation appointed by the Wisconsin Legislature has reported its belief that United States Senator Stephenson obtained his nomination in the Primary by corrupt means. Senator Stephenson filed a statement in which he declared that his election cost him \$107,000; more than ten times his salary for a year.

As soon as the Senate gets Lorimer off of its hands it will likely have another and as big, if not a bigger, job in the case of the Wisconsin Senator.

The time for the election of United States Senators by popular vote is not only ripe, but every state needs to learn a lesson from Oregon and not only compel the filing of statements showing the amount of election expenses and the purpose, but prohibiting the use of more than a designated percent of the salary of the office sought.

BEGINNING TO EXPLAIN

Representative Champ Clark who is to be Speaker of the next House of Representatives when the Democrats assume control, find it necessary already to attempt to explain his action and that of his party in the double somersault they performed last week in aligning themselves with the stand-patters in the support of Speaker Cannon, thus reversing their action of last March. Not only Mr. Clark has seen fit to issue a statement, but Mr. Underwood, who is to be the leader of the House when Mr. Clark assumes the speakership, is doing a little explaining too. They ought to know, and possibly they do, that they are going into power owing to the opposition of the country to the despotic sway of Cannon, and it is good to see that they are quick to note the intimation from all over the country that they are already betraying their trust.

ENGLISH POLITICS

The new parliament is soon to convene in England, and the session is looked forward to with much apprehension. It is likely to be the most momentous that the country has ever known. The Liberals were returned to power themselves but with a slightly increased majority. Their ability to pass any measure, however, depends upon the so-called coalition between the Laborites, Irish Nationalists. The two pressing questions are the veto power of the House of Lords and home rule for Ireland. The coalition is a unit against the Lords exercising the right of veto, but the Irish members will not stand pat on that measure without the promise of the Laborites and the Liberals to grant them home rule. It is a species of log rolling, and just what the result is to be no one can foretell.

Continued on fifth page.

CLOSE OF CHAPEL MEETINGS

The series of meetings conducted by Rev. Milford H. Lyon closed on Sunday night. The last sermon was a very powerful one and great results came from it. The text was from the story of the rich man and Lazarus, "Between you and us there is a great gulf fixed." Mr. Lyon, with inexorable logic, and by stories which appealed to reason, and to the emotions, showed the difference between being saved and being lost. His sermon produced conviction in the minds of many and his great earnestness and eloquence persuaded the unconvinced to put themselves on the Lord's side. About seventy-five cards were signed, bringing the total for the series of meetings to 218.

On Sunday morning Mr. Lyon preached on the divinity of Christ and gave the story of his own conversion. He said that during the first two years of his college life he looked down upon professed Christians. But when asked to find any force except the Christian religion which is vital, permanent and effective in raising humanity to a higher level he was unable to do so. When he was convinced of the truth of Christ's divinity he became a professed Christian, and later a preacher and evangelist.

Mr. Lyon was suffering from hoarseness more or less and this at times made it a little difficult to hear him in some parts of the building. But no one could fail to get the gist of his discourses. He takes a plain and simple text and sticks close to the central thought. He is genial and winning and tremendously in earnest. He is a very genuine man and those who know him outside the pulpit find him always kind and friendly. He is a very human person and speaks earnestly as to real persons. His sermons seem to grow from experience rather than from theory.

The greater number of the converts are boarding students. All the audiences were large. It was an unusual test of interest when the great audience of Sunday night remained standing for two hours while the converts were coming forward. That night will always stand out as a blessed experience in the lives of many, and the series of meetings have been a powerful factor for good in the college and in the community.

A DAY LATE

As we went to press yesterday morning we discovered that some objectionable Patent Medicine Ads had been inserted contrary to our orders into the ready print matter that comes with our paper from Cincinnati.

Owing to the stand we are taking as to the Patent Medicine Business there was but one thing for us to do and we did it as quickly as possible—We ordered the company with which we are dealing to send us a new run of paper for our press this week. This they did, and we received it at midnight, Thursday.

We are sorry for the delay, but no apology is offered. It was necessary if we maintained the character of our paper.

WHY CAN'T EVERY FARMER SEE?

Everybody wants good roads, and every community would build them if it could be done without cost—without raising the tax rate. So it happens that the road problem waits for its solution upon the loosening of our purse strings, and it takes good reasoning to loosen them. Some times they yield not, however logical the process.

When the purse opens and money changes hands it is with the expectation that it will open again soon for a larger return owing to that very transaction. So the voter before he will consent to be taxed for the building of roads must be shown how good roads will return to his pocket a hundred fold for every penny contributed by him for their construction.

But that is not a hard thing to show. It can usually be done negatively, that is, it may easily be demonstrated that the bad road entails a far heavier burden upon the citizen than his tax pro rata for the construction of the best conceivable road. There is such a thing as "the tax of bad roads."

We have in mind now a road that is bad all the year and impassable for loaded wagons all the winter and spring. Last summer we saw a farmer that lived for years on that road about five miles from the county seat. He later moved to the Blue Grass about the same distance from Richmond. Here is his argument for good roads:

"When I lived in ——— county I had a good wagon and a good team of mules—as good as I have now, but I could only make one trip to town in a day and 14 bushels of wheat was all I could haul. Now I can haul 70 bushels at a load and can make two or three trips in a day."

Let us suppose now that this farmer had 140 bushels of wheat and that he valued his team and himself at \$2.50 per day. Over the bad road from his former home it would have taken him ten days and cost him \$25 to carry his wheat to market or to mill. At his new home on the Richmond pike it would be the easy labor of a single day. In other words the bad road from his early home imposed a tax upon him of 9 days and \$22.50. This is his handicap on but a single article. He is at a proportionate disadvantage with the man on the pike as to every product of his farm and loses out in the race by every step he takes. It is as if he offered for a foot race with ten pounds of mud on each foot, his competitor being shod with the light sandals of the experienced runner.

The Good Roads Congress will submit to the Legislature a bill that imposes a state tax of 5 cents on the \$100 for construction and a minimum county tax of 15c for construction and maintenance. Before the farmer could pay a tax amounting to \$22.50 he would have to be worth \$11,250. He may be worth but \$500 and pay more than that on bad roads.

Isn't it better to pay the good road tax?

HUNT UP THE OLD BIBLES

We are hearing from Prof. Robertson's articles on the History of the English Bible. We publish the third of the Series this week. Don't fail to read it and lock up the previous ones so as to connect them.

Do another thing. Hunt up grandmother's or great grandmother's old Bible. See when and where it was published and what version it is. It is possible that in some of our mountain homes there may be a copy of one of these first English Bibles—Wyclif's, Tyndale's or Coverdale's—about which Prof. Robertson so interestingly writes.

The editor remembers to have seen a very ancient copy in quaint old English in his boyhood. Just whose and whether in Whitley or in Knox county he cannot now recall. He was not then interested in the old versions and did not know of their worth. There may be a number of such copies still in existence.

We want each reader of this article to search his neighborhood, carefully scrutinizing every old Bible, and, if any important finds are made, we should be glad to know of it. We shall also be glad to give any information we can to any inquirers.

Address

The Editor of The Citizen.
Berea, Ky.

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for hides, furs, butter, eggs and chickens

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

THE Berea National Bank.

No. 8435.
Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the state of Kentucky at the close of business, Jan. 7, 1911.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$101,387 10
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	1,108 83
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	8,000 00
Other real estate owned.....	3,100 00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	29,484 91
Checks and other cash items.....	83 00
Notes of other National Banks.....	125 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents.....	93 68
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie.....	\$9,971 00
Legal-tender notes.....	1,036 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	1,250 00
TOTAL.....	180,639 82
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000 00
Surplus fund.....	12,000 00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid.....	165 65
National Bank notes outstanding.....	25,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	118,099 17
Certified Checks.....	375 00
TOTAL.....	180,639 82

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. Gay, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: J. W. Fowler, D. N. Welch, Wright Kelly, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1911.
G. D. Holliday, Notary Public.

CONVENIENT WAY OF BANKING

YOU need lose no time from your work in order to deposit your money in this bank. We receive deposits by mail. By this plan you can send your money by Post Office Money Order, check or registered letter. Hand the letter to the mail carrier and the deposit will reach us as promptly and safely as if you yourself brought it to the bank. We invite you to open either a checking or savings account with one dollar or more. 4% compound interest is paid on savings.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

KILLING NEAR WALLACETON

Tice Shelton Shooting at a Number of Assailants Kills a Woman and is Himself Wounded—Seven in Jail.

A fatal shooting affair occurred near Wallacetown on the Wallacetown-Berea Pike just before noon, Monday. The trouble is reported to have begun between Tice Shelton and Mount Pigg. Reports differ as to which fired the first shot. It seems that Shelton and his wife were in their carriage and on their way to Berea to make a deed to some land which they had sold when they met Pigg. Shelton got out of his carriage and barricaded himself behind a rural delivery mail box and post. At this point it seems that there was a good deal of promiscuous shooting, a number of more or less interested parties having come up, some being over the fence in a field. A number of women were standing at some distance up the pike from where Shelton was barricaded and it was one of these, Mrs. William Pigg, that was the only person fatally shot. There seems to be no doubt that it was a ball from Shelton's pistol that struck her. She died in a few minutes.

It is said that William Pigg did not come on the scene until about the time his wife was shot. Learning of her condition he is reported to have begun shooting at Shelton, and it seems that Shelton received most of his wounds from him, one ball glancing over the eye, another making a flesh wound in the thigh, and a third glancing the left side.

It is reported that Shelton's wife also did some shooting, and one of the Merrills is said to have sunk to the ground after one of Shelton's shots at him.

Bad feelings have existed between the Sheltons and the Piggs for some time. This was accentuated a short time ago by Shelton ordering all the Piggs to keep off his place and kicking Mount Pigg out of his house.

Deputy Sheriff Johnson and Constable Watkins were on their way to execute a warrant on Shelton, sworn out by one of the Piggs, when they met him, wounded, on his way to town. He and his wife were arrested, and shortly afterward Wm. Pigg, Mount Pigg, Dave Bollin, Tom Merrill and Beck Merrill. They were all taken to the Richmond jail, Monday evening, but the County Judge allowed William Pigg to return to his home to be present at the burial of his wife which took place, Wednesday. Mrs. Pigg was only eighteen years of age.

LOOK THESE UP

On page 8 will be found the third of the Home Course in Health articles, "Pure Water in the Home." These articles will give every one an opportunity to get definite knowledge that cannot be gotten anywhere else, and, if this knowledge is put into use, thousands of dollars and hundreds of lives will be saved.

Our new serial story began last week when we published two installments. It is continued this week in two installments again. We think it will be found to be thrillingly interesting.

Instead of the editor's "Week in Washington," which we have been running while Congress was in session, we are publishing this week a Washington letter by George Clinton, which will be found on page 2.

There are many good things for farmers and gardeners on page 7.

And we know that our readers will not overlook The Citizen ads. We are sure they cannot be beaten anywhere. Look at their artistic make-up. See the wonderful bargains. Help The Citizen by patronizing its advertisements.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Lynching in Shelbyville—Civil Service Rule Deprives Breathitt of an Editor—Conference of Young Republicans in Louisville.

CROP TO BE CUT OUT

Twenty-two tobacco growing counties have voted on the cutting out of the 1911 crop and all the number but four favor this method of bringing the American Tobacco Trust to terms. Unless the vote is unanimous, however, it may mean that Kentucky is to be disgraced by a repetition of the night rider troubles.

ANNOUNCED TOO SOON

It was announced last week that Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. J. L. McCoy, had accepted the editorship of the Breathitt County News. In fact, Mr. McCoy went so far as to write one editorial and receive the congratulations of a goodly number of the press of the state. But his aspirations were cut short by the discovery of a provision in the civil service rules which will not allow an officer of the government to be so closely connected with a partisan paper. The Citizen had withheld its congratulations and is now inclined to congratulate itself upon doing so.

The News is not stranded, however, by the forced retirement from its head of Mr. McCoy, for it is under the able management of Mr. M. H. Holliday, an attorney of Jackson, who has had considerable experience in newspaper work.

TRIPLE LYNCHING

The Shelby County jail was broken into, Sunday morning, and three negroes dragged to their death. One of the culprits was under sentence of death for the murder of a negro woman. The other two were accused of insulting white women.

The negroes may have gotten their just deserts but punishment ought to have been handed out to them by the courts. There should be a law in Kentucky for such offences and there should be officers to enforce the law. These masked men are now murderers themselves and there ought to be a law, a sentiment and officers that would give them their deserts also. It is reported later that one of the negroes escaped and may be able to divulge the lynchers. Let Kentucky now follow the example of Ohio.

NEW DATE FOR PRIMARY

Reversing the action of the District Committee, the Republican State Central Committee last Saturday changed the date for the Judicial Primary in the 34th Judicial District from Feb. 4th to March 25th. The contest before the committee was brought by Circuit Judge, W. R. Black of Barbourville, who claimed that the early date of the primary would favor his opponent and likely result in his own defeat owing to the fact that his courts are almost in continuous session during the intervening time. It seems that Mr. Black's friends on the District Committee had not been consulted, or if so, their wishes in the matter over-looked without any regard to fairness.

YOUNG BLOOD

A number of young Republicans from various parts of the state met in conference at the Seelbach Hotel last week with the avowed purpose of injecting new blood, new life and new principles into Kentucky Republicanism. It is announced that another conference will be held in March at which a progressive program embodying such questions as a direct primary, the popular election of United States Senators, a non-partisan judiciary, initiative and referendum and the recall system will be outlined.

If these men really have at heart

(Continued on fifth page.)

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A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

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Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)
B. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



The new census of Berlin and its suburbs shows a population of 3,400, 000. It is camping on New York's trail.

Overstayed killed a promising youth in Baltimore, but there is no danger of this malady ever becoming an epidemic.

A Gorman has invented a noiseless telephone booth. A noiseless telephone party line would be a greater blessing.

The agitation to make the upper berth lower continues; but no matter at what figure they fix the price it will still be high.

A St. Louis man made his wife cut his hair. Barbering, however, will never be included in any domestic science course.

There is a woman wireless operator. The old saw must be amended to read: "What man has done, a woman can and will do."

Fashionable women in the national capital climb the Washington monument to reduce their flesh. Thus does the uplift reach society.

A St. Louis woman, asked why she shot her husband, said she did it "just for fun." And yet they say women have no sense of humor.

A woman of ninety-one in Massachusetts wants to go up in a balloon. Another example of how people are as young in these times as they want to be.

An eastern man says he will soon put lobsters on the market at three cents each. If he'd only turn his attention to bacon what a gay world this would become.

Now we understand why certain things are as they are. During the present year the people of New York have eaten three million pounds of bad eggs in their pastry.

Philadelphia society women protest against posing in bare feet on the plea that their underpinning is too unsightly to be exposed, unadorned, to the vulgar gaze. Thus are the women of Chicago deprived of their birthright.

A man in New Jersey wrote a rebuke to the Kaiser for riding a horse with a docked tail. It is not feared that international complications will result, or that a German phantom fleet will bombard our defenseless seacoast forts.

A fashionable New York hotel now permits women to smoke in its dining rooms, corridors, or any other old place. If this smoking stunt keeps on growing among the fair sex we may soon be confronted with divorce suits over the custody of the "mak- in's."

Two men propose to journey around the globe on stilts. It is not clear why they should be permitted to do so, as necessarily they would have to traverse territory where more or less prejudice against vagrant tramps has found expression in statutory restraints, and even in rock piles.

Frequent seismic manifestations of late had prepared the world for news of some such upheaval as that which is reported off the coast of Salvador, accompanied by the sinking of a small island. This has involved a lamentable loss of life, and illustrates anew the peril of making homes in the earthquake-ridden sections of the earth, for several similar catastrophes have occurred in that quarter.

A schoolgirl in Indiana has fallen heir to \$30,000,000. This news will probably have an agitating influence in European titled impecunious circles.

In Colorado they propose a law making it an offense for doctors to cut out patients' appendices unless it is necessary. The enactment of such a statute would enable us to foresee the time when professional ethics would require every doctor to testify that all his brother practitioners' appendixes were positively required.

HOUSE MAY TAKE UP CANADA PACT

Not Unlikely to Insist That It Shall Take Form of Legislative Action.

HAS PRECEDENT FOR STAND

Friends of Tariff Commission Bill Fear It Will Be Weakened—Story of Philadelphia Woman's Costly Venture in Smuggling.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Prior to this time in these dispatches it has been said that President Taft had high hope that before the present session ended he would be able to let the country know that the "ultimate consumer" was to benefit by the opportunity to purchase some of the necessities of life at a lower price than heretofore because of the removal from them of the incubus of a tariff. The president had in mind a reciprocity treaty with Canada under the terms of which he believed he was to get free natural products.

There was a good deal of skepticism in Washington concerning the president's ability to secure ratification by the senate of the treaty which would lower the tariffs. The Canadian commissioners, authorized to negotiate for the treaty, have done their errand in Washington. Now it is known that President Taft for some time has been hard at work lining up high tariff senators on behalf of his treaty endeavor and the word is that he has succeeded in his task.

There seems to be some chance, however, that the house of representatives will insist upon having a hand in the negotiations with the country's northern neighbor. Treaties, of course, under the constitution, are for the senate alone to ratify, but the house of representatives always has maintained that anything affecting the revenue must take legislative and not treaty form, and must originate in the representative chamber. If this view of the case is held to be proper it is possible that legislation rather than a treaty must be depended upon to put Canadian reciprocity into effect, if it is to be authorized at all.

Parallel Case in 1904.

There is a virtually parallel case which is being referred to freely by members of the house. In the spring of 1904 the senate was called together by President Roosevelt after the adjournment of congress March 4. The senators simply remained in Washington and sat in an extra session of their own body. Mr. Roosevelt submitted a reciprocity treaty with Cuba to the senators. It affected the revenues, according to the views of the house leaders, and so the treaty form was given over and Mr. Roosevelt was obliged to call an extra session of congress for November, 1904, when the reciprocity matter was made the subject of legislation originating in the house of representatives.

The bill which was passed at that time was virtually identical with the treaty which the senate had been asked to ratify, but it was legislation and not a treaty, and the form which it took vindicated the argument of the representatives that revenue legislation must have origin in the popular chamber.

Outlook for Tariff Commission.

Members of congress are wondering just what effect the meeting of the National Tariff Commission association, which has just been brought to a close in Washington, will have on the form of the tariff commission legislation as it is eventually enacted at the present session.

President Taft, Senators Cummins and Beveridge and Representative Longworth, whose name is carried in authorship on the commission bill which the administration has approved, made speeches to the delegates to the convention and expressed warm approval of its endeavors. There is, however, among Republicans in congress an undercurrent of opposition to tariff commission legislation. It is not to be supposed that the Republican leaders will carry their antagonism to the measure to the extent of securing its defeat, but the progressive Republicans and a good many of the Democrats believe that the standpoint element may cause such changes to be made in the Longworth bill as to weaken its purpose and its effect. The situation is being watched most closely by the real friends of the commission plan and by those who secretly are opposed to it but who will give it their support, in part at least, as a Republican measure, a measure which they hope will help the party in the next election.

Origin of Commission Plan.

The tariff commission legislation has had a peculiar history. It was at a gathering of business men in Indianapolis some years ago that the tariff commission plan was suggested. Members of both great political parties smiled at the idea that congress ever could be brought to consider customs regulations which were recommended by any official body except the majority in congress itself.

At about the time that the Indianapolis meeting was held there was a convention in Chicago of representatives of those business interests which held that reciprocity was a good thing, and that in some instances the tariff could be cut to the advantage of trade. At this convention the tariff commission idea also was in evidence, but

everything that was suggested was smiled at, just as the Indianapolis idea had been smiled at, by members of both houses of congress.

Things lay dormant for some time and then during the Roosevelt administration a tariff commission bill was introduced into the senate by Beveridge of Indiana. The bill made no headway and in fact a good many Republican members, even those who were of the low tariff persuasion, said that the scheme was chimerical.

After Mr. Taft came into office he studied the tariff commission plan and finally congress was induced to create the present tariff board, "a board" to which comparatively little power was given. It is said, however, that both Democrats and Republicans in congress admitted that tariff board legislation was the entering wedge for a tariff commission and that one day the goal of the commission advocates would be reached. It seems likely that it will be reached at the present session.

Peculiar Customs Case.

Here is a curious customs case. A week or so ago a Philadelphia woman of high social standing, as the world views society, the wife of a prominent club man, was visiting in Montreal, Canada. While there she was shown some lace gowns which she considered to be of rare beauty and which were offered to her for sale. One of these gowns she liked so much that she ventured to ask the price and was told that it was \$400. She paid cash for it on the spot and then she smuggled it into the United States, taking it to her home city of Philadelphia.

Some woman "friend" of the buyer of the lace gown "tipped off" the fact of the purchase and the smuggling to the agents of the treasury department. An agent called on the husband of the woman and told him what he knew. The husband of course said it was impossible that his wife could have been guilty of a fraud. In an hour or two, however, the husband was at the office of the customs agents and his wife had bought the gown, but that her failure to pay duty was merely an inadvertence.

The customs authorities had the gown appraised by experts and it was found it could have been purchased in the United States for \$75 and that the woman who paid \$400 for it had been done out of \$325. The husband was compelled to pay the duty on the United States value of the gown, and also to pay a penalty. When the transaction was over he found that he and his wife together had paid \$625 for something which could have been bought for \$75 at any Philadelphia department store.

Billion Dollar Session Here.

Congress this winter will appropriate about \$1,000,000,000, to enable the government to pay its bills during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Years ago when a billion dollar congress was spoken of the words were uttered in the irony of exaggeration by members of the party which did not happen to be in power. The intention was to intimate that if the extravagance of the majority in congress did not cease "the first thing the country knows it will have a billion dollar congress on its hands."

Not only has the billion dollar congress come, but the billion dollar session has some, for each year about that amount must be appropriated to carry the government along. Of course the revenues have increased. If they had not it would not take many billion dollar congresses to bankrupt the country. There is some fear that the appropriation bills this year will have to go through without as careful scrutiny as usual, because both senate and house have matters on their hands which it could not be foreseen were to be the subjects of long debate. If the Ballinger-Pinchot report gets into the house it will consume much time, and as for the senate the Lorimer case seems to be bound to take up the better working part of many days.

Fathers and Sons.

Gov. Glasscock of West Virginia did what many people considered to be a graceful thing when he nominated Davis Elkins, eldest son of the late Stephen B. Elkins, to succeed his father in the senate. The younger Elkins in any circumstances could serve only a few days because the legislature of West Virginia is about to elect two Democratic senators to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Senator Scott from March and by the recent death of Mr. Elkins.

There are a good many men in prominent public life in Washington whose fathers were men of national stature. It is possible that the most noted case of father and son was that of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, both presidents of the United States. John Quincy Adams, after retiring from the presidency, was elected to the house of representatives, and served there for many years, finally dying at his post of duty.

President Taft's father was at one time secretary of war. There are only two portraits in one of the offices of the president; one a that of his father and the other is that of Theodore Roosevelt, and it may be said that the latter has not yet been turned to the wall.

When the president was secretary of war his father's picture looked down upon him. It is not the same portrait which now hangs in the White House, for that is the property of the war department which has oil portraits of every secretary since the time of Washington.

Figures.

"Figures won't lie," said the emphatic person. "That depends," replied Miss Cayenne, "on whether you are talking about mathematics or millinery."

QUEST ADMIRAL BARRY

OFFICER ASSERTS HE RETIRES TO AVOID SCANDAL—DENIES HE IS FORCED TO QUIT.

HIS CHARACTER IS ASSAILED

Suggested a Loaded Revolver Be Sent to His Cabin as Way Out of Difficulty—President Taft Approves Application.

San Francisco.—Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry was on Monday relieved as commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, in pursuance of orders received from the navy department at Washington, by Rear Admiral Chauncey M. Thomas, commander of the second squadron of the fleet, who arrived here Monday on his flagship, the California, after a hurried trip from Santa Barbara.

Admiral Barry had requested immediate retirement under the rule of more than 40 years' service.

The cause of Admiral Barry's sudden desire to leave the service after having held the post of fleet commander for only a few months is the subject of a great deal of gossip and speculation in naval and club circles here. Stories reflecting seriously upon the character of the retiring admiral are being circulated widely and naval officers in port have taken cognizance of them. There is an intimation in these stories that the admiral has been forced to retire.

In speaking of these rumors, Admiral Barry said:

"It is not true that I have been forced to retire. Other men have asked for immediate retirement before. The reasons that have caused me to do this are partly public and partly private. The man who is triumphantly vindicated under such circumstances is as much the loser as if the charges were proved to be true. I believe that by requesting immediate retirement I can save a naval scandal."

The stories concerning Admiral Barry are of a nature reflecting upon his moral character. According to reports published here the admiral sent his request for relief to Washington following a conference with the staff and line officers on board the West Virginia. At this conference, it is reported, the suggestion was made that a loaded revolver be sent to the admiral's cabin, but this suggestion was lost on a vote. The officers present then took an oath of secrecy on condition that Admiral Barry forward his resignation to Washington at once.

Instead of resigning the admiral requested retirement. After that fact became known the subject matter of the conference leaked out until all the sailors of the fleet were talking.

Washington.—The application of Rear Admiral Barry for retirement has been approved by President Taft and he has been transferred to the retired list of the navy.

This action was taken before the publication of the allegations that officers of the flagship West Virginia contemplated charges against the admiral reflecting upon his moral character.

NURSE RELATIVE OF SCHENK

Woman Detective Who Lured on Accused Wife Reveals the Fact in Court.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The cross-examination Monday of Miss Elinor Kline, the detective nurse who swore that Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk had offered her \$1,000 to give a poisoned pill to her millionaire husband, John O. Schenk, failed to break her damaging story.

Attorney Samuel O. Boyce, who is counted one of the cleverest barristers in West Virginia, hurled trapping questions and bitter sarcasm at Miss Kline for six hours. He denounced her as a "mercenary" who had deliberately lied to Mrs. Schenk to gain her confidence. An occasional effort to make the witness contradict herself brought out new statements that were damaging against the defendant.

A curious revelation, made at the beginning of the session, was that Miss Kline is a distant relative of the Schenk family, although she didn't know it herself until she came from Pittsburgh to Wheeling to try to catch Mrs. Schenk in the act of giving her husband poison.

It came out for the first time that Miss Kline had been arrested with Mrs. Schenk as a legal trick and locked up with the defendant in order to gain further confidences the latter might volunteer.

"I said to her," testified the detective nurse, telling of the arrest, "Oh, Mrs. Schenk, what have you gotten us into? What will they do if they find that you and I planned to poison Mrs. Schenk?"

"Oh, shut up, you fool," Mrs. Schenk replied. "You can lie out of it; don't tell anything; just keep quiet."

Name Sheehan for Senator.

Albany, N. Y.—William F. Sheehan was nominated Monday by the Democratic caucus of the New York legislature for United States senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew.

Clubman a Suicide After Arrest.

San Francisco.—Carl J. Cutting, a dealer in oriental goods and well-known in club circles, who was arrested on a charge of defrauding the government by the under-valuation of imports, committed suicide Monday at his home in this city.

MAY DEFEAT PENSION BILL

SENATE MANAGERS FURIOUS OVER HOUSE ACTION.

It is Said If Measure Becomes Law Deficit Will Pile Up Rapidly.

Washington.—The action of the house in passing the pension bill adding \$45,000,000 to the rolls has aroused the fury of the managers of the senate.

This was done in increasing the amount of pensions paid under the old pension law, the increases being so great that the bill as sent to the senate carries a new appropriation for an amount in excess of all that has been saved through careful manipulation and obedience to the demands of the president, in the army, the navy and the treasury departments. If this bill becomes a law as passed by the house, senators say it will be impossible to show any saving at this session of congress and the deficit will continue to pile up at an amazing rate.

It is known that President Taft is opposed to the increase provided for. He believes the pension laws as they stand are more than generous. Experience has shown that where there is a meritorious case it is not difficult to pass a special act caring for that particular case.

Unless there is a radical change in the sentiment of the senate the bill will not be passed. One senator, discussing it, said this measure had been condemned more in the cloak and committee rooms than any bill the house has sent over in years.

FAMOUS PAINTING MUTILATED

"The Night Watch" Slashed by a Discharged Employee, but It May Be Restored.

Rotterdam.—A discharged naval cook named Sigrist entered the Rijks museum and with a knife deliberately slashed and badly damaged Rembrandt's most famous picture, "The Night Watch."

Sigrist, who was arrested, declared that his vandalism was an act of vengeance against the state because of his discharge from the navy.

The cuts traverse the principal figures of Captain Franz Hanning Coek's company of Arquebustiers, but art experts who later viewed the work expressed the opinion that the damage was not beyond repair.

The mutilated painting is classed as the most ambitious effort of Rembrandt in group portraiture, the only one that rivals it in style and beauty being the celebrated "Anatomical Lecture."

Rembrandt was born in 1606 and died in 1669.

KIN OF HASKELL SLAYS MAN

A. A. Christensen Is Killed When He Attempts to Stop a Family Quarrel.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—B. D. Updyke, nephew of former Gov. C. N. Haskell, is being sought by the police. He is accused of slaying A. A. Christensen and seriously wounding T. D. Anderson, brother-in-law of Updyke. Nora Updyke, wife of the alleged slayer, is being held as accessory.

Christensen came here recently from Chicago. He was an electrical engineer.

It appears from the testimony of Anderson and Mrs. Updyke that Updyke had been quarreling with his wife. Her cries aroused Anderson, who is the husband of Updyke's sister, and he came up just as Christensen was remonstrating with Updyke. The latter drew a revolver and began firing.

CONSTANTINE J. ERDMAN DIES

Author of Arbitration Labor Law Succumbs to Stroke of Paralysis After Long Illness.

Allentown, Pa.—Constantine J. Erdman, author of the arbitration labor law, which has been called into play during several important strikes in the past ten years, died at his home here. Mr. Erdman had been in failing health for the past eight years, suffering stroke after stroke of paralysis. He represented this district in congress two terms. The Erdman arbitration bill is one of the few labor laws which has stood the test of judicial disputes.

Troops Kill Eleven in Riot.

Bombay.—Troops called out to quell the riot fired several volleys into the crowds, killing 11 and wounding 14 persons.

Each year riots mark the celebration of the muharram, the first month of the Mohammedan year, when trouble arises between the Sunnites, or orthodox section, and the Shiites, the second great division of Mohammedans. A procession was prohibited.

Aldrich Off for a Rest.

Washington.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who has been ill here for the last two weeks, started Monday for the south. The senator's illness resulted from the contraction of a severe cold. He will keep his address secret in order that no business shall reach him.

Prof. James S. Edwards Dies.

South Bend, Ind.—Prof. James S. Edwards of Notre Dame university died Sunday of paralysis and Bright's disease.

Temperance

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IS BEST

Greatest Danger of Excess is at Banquets Where Champagne Flows With Freedom.

The following article is taken from the "Living Church." Although intended for the twentieth Sunday after Trinity, it is appropriate for all seasons:

It is perhaps, more difficult for some people to obey the command in today's Epistle, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess," than to observe an absolute rule of total abstinence.

Those who favor a free use of wine and other stimulants when not required physically, are wont to quote St. Paul's advice to St. Timothy to drink wine for his oft infirmities; but they forget to quote many other passages from the Scriptures. It was for his "infirmities" that he was advised to take it, not for self indulgence, or convivial and social reasons.

In Galatians St. Paul mentions among the sins of the flesh, drunkenness, adding, "They who do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God."

It is a fact that many, and among them church people, think too highly of exceeding the bounds of temperance; and, alas that it should be so, intemperance is not unknown even among women who are social leaders in our large cities. Solomon was a very wise man, and he says, "Be not among wine bibbers, for the drunkard and glutton shall come to poverty." After describing the appearance of an intemperate man he says that such are those "that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine."

"Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup. . . . At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The fact that our blessed Lord's first miracle was the turning of water into wine, shows us that wine is one of his gifts to mankind; yet like so many other blessings, if abused it becomes our ruin. What a wonderful help to gaining self-control it would be if men always stopped short of what they can safely take; but for some, total abstinence is the only wise course.

In the collect for today we pray that being ready both in body and soul we cheerfully accomplish the things which God commands. If our bodies belong to his service, why should we render them unfit to do his bidding? At the altar "we present ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy and living sacrifice. Is not that often forgotten?"

Frequently there are banquets which church people attend at which wines and champagne flow freely. These are occasions upon which the greatest danger of excess is likely to arise. Does drinking to excess, even though one stops short of actual drunkenness, fit the body to appear before the altar on Sunday morning, in the still, early hour, to see and hear the priest consecrate the fruit of the vine, making it the blood of Christ, that it may become our precious drink? Who would dare present himself to drink of that cup, who had himself been a partaker of wine the night before until he had become excited and talkative beyond bounds? Soon the desire to come and drink the heavenly wine will leave him, and drinking the cup of fools, he will go down to the gates of eternal death, unless he turn and repent.

There are outwardly respectable church men who do not exercise self control in the matter of wine drinking, and who by their example injure others, and are themselves daily deteriorating. Willful intemperance and devout aspirations do not go together.

Who should be the leaders in bringing about a reform? Surely they of the priesthood, who are appointed by God to set so holy and pure an example that the laity will be won to high and holy living, and learning to curb the desires of the flesh, will attain to free communion with the sacred heart of the blessed Jesus.

England's Drink Bill.

During the last five years England's drink bill has been steadily on the increase, notwithstanding the fact that never before have her temperance organizations been so active or aggressive as during that period. We are told that among her educated and well-to-do classes drunkenness is becoming the exception and moderation the rule, yet notwithstanding this moderation movement, and in spite of her boasted five to six million total abstainers, her hands of Hope and other means of educating children in temperance principles, and her scientific and economic protests against the drink, etc., the bill goes on increasing.

King of Samoa Temperate.

The king of Samoa is determined that his subjects shall be sober. He has issued the following order: "No spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors or intoxicating drinks whatever shall be sold, given or offered to be bought or bartered by Samoan or Pacific islander resident in Samoa."

Consumption of Alcohol in France.

The consumption of alcohol in France has been trebled within thirty years, and as much as 36,000,000 gallons have been manufactured out of potatoes for the French market.

ROUND ABOUT — THE STATE —

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY BANKS.

Fourteen Closed Last Year by Failures—Inspection Marked by State Official.

Frankfort.—Fourteen state banks closed their doors during last year in Kentucky, according to Dr. Ben. L. Bruner, secretary of state. This is the first time that the list of banks which failed during a year has been made public. Dr. Bruner says the fact that so many banks failed in one year shows the need for bank inspection in Kentucky, and declares that there will be only a few failures next year with the two examiners at work all the time. Since the bank inspection plan went into effect there have been nine or more bank failures, a much larger proportion of the banks which failed during the year having gone under since the inspection began. Only two of the banks which failed were on the list which agreed to the inspection by the state examiners under the voluntary plan devised by Dr. Bruner.

Francis B. Douglas, formerly sporting editor of the New York World, has announced that he is a candidate for a seat in the house from Boyle county. Mr. Douglas has given up newspaper work in New York and has returned to his old Kentucky home to sniff the fresh air and to live the rest of his life in the heart of the blue grass. His announcement is as follows: "I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the legislature of 1911 and 1912, subject to the action of the Democratic party. The first vote I ever cast was for Grover Cleveland and the last was for Harvey Helm for congress. I have always been, am now and will ever be a Democrat."

G. L. Drury, of Morganfield, has announced that he is a candidate for representative from Union county, subject to the action of the Democrats. Mr. Drury is a widely-known business man. George Wilson, who represented Union county in the house, became speaker, and Mr. Drury will have a task to fill the job as acceptably as Mr. Wilson did.

Col. Harry Sommers, the Elizabethtown editor, rises to remark, anent the rumor that former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn may come back as a candidate for his old seat in the senate, that "your Uncle Joe is fit and fine, both physically and mentally, and that he might be persuaded to get into the race."

Sturgis.—James Campbell, president of the North American Co., announced that the directors had decided not to sell the properties of the West Kentucky Coal Co., but to develop them. The forces employed in the fields have been doubled. Mr. Campbell said the output would be increased from 500,000 tons a year to 2,000,000 tons. The maximum will be reached within two years.

Carlisle.—Joe Crawford, a blacksmith at Blue Lick Springs, was shot and dangerously wounded by R. Shay, a wealthy farmer.

Members of Kentucky's delegation in the house are of the opinion that Representative Ollie M. James, of the First district, will be a member of the ways and means committee when the Democrats come into control of the lower branch of congress.

Lexington.—W. O. Vaughn, formerly a resident of Louisville, where his father, Sanford Vaughn, lives, pleaded guilty to the charge of having murdered his wife, Gertrude May Vaughn, and was sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary.

Frenchburg.—The Menifee County Deposit bank, a state institution, went into voluntary liquidation. The bank has been doing business for several years, but has not been a paying investment.

Frankfort.—A call for \$400,000 for state-bearing interest warrants has been issued by Capt. Edward Farley, state treasurer. The call is for warrants issued from April 5 to April 20, inclusive. These warrants will be paid as presented.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson designated Judge W. C. Halbert, of Vanceburg, to preside at the term of the Shelby Circuit court to try the indictments against the International Harvester Co.

Lexington.—The Kentucky Midland Medical society met here. There were forty-five members in attendance, and prominent members of the profession from Louisville, Frankfort, Shelbyville, Lexington, Versailles, Danville and Midway took part in the meetings. The following officers were elected for 1911:

Dr. W. C. McCauley, Shelbyville, president; Dr. George P. Sprague, Lexington, vice president; Dr. C. C. Carr, Lexington, secretary and treasurer. The next meeting will be held in Versailles in April.

BANKS A SUCCESS.

Suggestions Made by Traveling Men and Actors.

Frankfort.—The postal savings bank at Middlesboro has reported a large number of deposits, and the postoffice officials are greatly pleased at the successful impetus given to the system in the Blue Grass state.

A number of letters have been received from traveling salesmen, sailors and theatrical people suggesting that a system be worked out whereby money can be deposited at one office and withdrawn at another. The traveling class say that they would like to deposit in the postal banks, but because of the fact that they can not withdraw their money without going back to the depositing office they can not afford to do so.

A FRIENDLY WARNING.

Frankfort.—Secretary of State Bruner is calling the attention of corporations to violations of Section 571, of the Kentucky statutes, which provides for the designation of an agent upon whom process may be served. A penalty is provided for carelessness. Warning is given merely to protect those who have overlooked this statute.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Frankfort.—Assistant Adj. Gen. R. N. Krieger announced the following appointments: First Lieut. Cooper Smith, to be captain at Bowling Green; Henry Pirtle, to be captain of Co. H, Louisville; Linwood Chambers, first lieutenant, promoted to be captain at Owensboro.

BONDSMEN LIABLE.

Frankfort.—Bondsman of county officials are responsible for damages sustained by citizens if loss is occasioned as the result of a mistake by the county officials. The court of appeals, in an opinion by Commissioner Clay, affirmed the judgment of the McCracken circuit court in the case of The Title Guaranty and Security Co. of Scranton, Pa., against the commonwealth, in which Mrs. Jennie P. Stephenson lost money as a result of a mistake made by Hiram Smedley, circuit clerk of McCracken county, or by one of his deputies.

TO HONOLULU.

Pt. Thomas Regulars Leave for San Francisco Late in February.

Pt. Thomas.—The Second United States Infantry, stationed at Ft. Thomas, will leave for San Francisco on February 25, and they will sail from that city on March 5 for Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, where they will be stationed for two years. Railroads have been asked to bid for the transportation of the regiment.

It has been reported that the Second would be sent to Panama and to the Philippines, but the orders definitely settled the destination of the soldier boys.

When the soldiers leave Ft. Thomas it will be in charge of caretakers, and visitors will be excluded from the reservation until soldiers are again stationed at the post, which will be about 1913.

SELECTED BY WILLSON.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson appointed officers of the American Apple congress, of Paonia, Colo., as follows: Col. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, state vice president; W. W. Hillenmeyer, Lexington; George W. Baldwin, Corydon; William Cook, Bowling Green, and T. L. Button, Bedford, on the executive committee, and W. H. Clayton, Hebron, on transportation committee.

DANGEROUS PASTIME.

Frankfort.—Poker playing even as a pastime is a dangerous occupation, as is shown when the court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the Kenton circuit court in the case of Joseph L. Ruh against the commonwealth, in which the fine of \$200 imposed on Ruh for permitting poker to be played on his premises is sustained.

STATE DEPARTMENT INQUIRY.

Frankfort Restaurant Riot Assumes International Proportions.

Frankfort.—Official notice of the riot in the Greek restaurant in Frankfort on the day following Christmas has been taken by the state department at Washington, and the Greek charge d'affaires addressed a letter to Secretary Knox asking that such action be taken as will insure proper prosecution of the men implicated. Secretary Knox has addressed a letter to Gov. Willson calling his attention to the letter, and Gov. Willson has written to R. B. Franklin, commonwealth's attorney, asking that the matter of the riot be given a careful investigation, and urging him to take such action as will uphold the law.

MAY CHANGE FAIR DATE.

Frankfort.—Commissioner of Agriculture M. C. Rankin has called a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Forestry and Immigration for January 19, at Lexington, to discuss the matter of changing of the date decided on for holding the state fair. The date of the Indiana state fair has been changed, and it is likely that the Kentucky state fair date will be changed so as not to conflict with it.

Many exhibits will be shown at both meetings.

Christ in Office of King

By Rev. Robert McHugh Morris
Pastor of First Presbyterian Church
Frankfort, Ky.

TEXT.—For thus shall be richly supplied unto you an entrance into the eternal kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—II Peter I, 11.

The risen Savior executes three offices. He is our prophet revealing to us by his word and spirit the will of God for our salvation. He is our priest, offering up of himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice and reconcile us to God, and in making continual intercession for us. He is our king. In his kingly office he subdues us to himself; he rules and defends us; he restrains and conquers all his and our enemies.

That we may search ourselves and see first if we are citizens of his kingdom, and second, how loyal we are to that kingdom, let us note what are the conditions of citizenship. We shall find these conditions by references which originate in the king as he stands in his relation to us, and in this manner be able to show what is our religion toward him.

The first phrase which we are taught as setting forth the manner of Christ's execution of the office of kingship toward us is that he subdues us to himself. We talk much of Christ subduing the world. We pray, sometimes halfheartedly and sometimes with great meaning, that his kingdom may come, that his will may be done in earth as it is in heaven. We confess before our mind's eye the lawbreakers, the flagrant sinners of the world. We draw melodramatic pictures of the thief, the drunkard, the rascal, the murderer being subdued to the will of Christ.

There is something about the mid-night mission which appeals to our dramatic sense. We love to dwell upon the rescuing of the perishing; we love to sing about throwing out the life-line; we love to talk about the gospel being preached in all foreign lands. We swell with pride when we hear how Korea is coming to Christ, how China and Japan are being enlightened by his light. We are ready to shout and say, "that is good, fine, let it go on. The time will soon come when the earth is as full of the knowledge of the Lord as waters cover the seas."

Now friends, that's all objective and external. It's all good; but the first thing anyone should see to when he prays that God's will be done in earth as it is done in heaven is that he himself be subdued to Christ. There are church members who will work for others and give money to missions (and both these things they should do) but who unfortunately stop just at that point and do not permit themselves to be subdued.

The first question for you and me to say is, "Has Christ subdued us unto himself?" Do you know there was and is a profound psychological and spiritual reason or meaning behind the "mourner's bench" of our Methodist brethren. We like the phrase, "mourner's bench." There may be better ones. Perhaps the idea would be better expressed if we said, "the self-abnegating bench," the place where men are willing to say, "I surrender myself." Not "I surrender five hours a week to the work of the church;" not "I surrender one hundred dollars a year to carry on his work;" not "I surrender a nominal allegiance to the kingdom, and am glad that the kingdom is spreading;" not that I surrender my name to the roll of some church and condescend to let my greatness reflect credit and glory upon the church of Christ. But that I surrender myself, that I surrender my will which is the same as saying that I am subdued.

Brethren, the first condition of entrance into this kingdom is not registering our names on the church rolls, or on the charity lists, or on the workers' tablets, good though these things may be; but the first element is being subdued to the king.

The second thing is that when we are subdued he rules and defends us. Now the rulership of Christ is not a hard rule. He is not a despicable and unfeeling tyrant. "My yoke," he said, "is easy and my burden is light." It is necessary for us to bear the burden, the yoke must needs be worn. But the burden cannot crush us and the yoke does not gall when we are subdued to his will.

If we are subdued his ruling will seem mild and gentle. It will not be arbitrary; it will not be merely that he might crush us beyond all hope of insurrection. He does not restrain from traitorous acts so much by threats of dire punishment as by showing us the pain it will cause his heart.

We all want the defense of the government. We walk these streets at night with a feeling of greater or less security, because we feel that the government of the city, through its police, is defending us.

So it is in this kingdom of Christ. It is only while we are under the rulership of the king that he can defend us.

Now the third and last thing involved in this execution of the office of kingship is that Christ restrains and conquers all his enemies, who are our enemies as well. Notice how this comes merging quietly out of our last thought. For to revolt to our ill-traitor: While we are loyal citizens of the city, the lawbreakers are the common enemy of the city and of ourselves. But when we have outlawed ourselves then we have become an enemy to the city.

FROM LAND TO SHIP'S DECK

Ely Performs Aviation Feat That May Mean Much in Warfare.

San Francisco.—The most notable feat of the local aviation meet was performed by Eugene H. Ely, when, on a Curtis racing biplane, he flew from Seaside field to the deck of the cruiser Pennsylvania, 12 miles away.

The feat was accomplished without mishap. Not a wire or bolt of the delicate mechanism was injured.

"It was easy enough," said Ely, as he stepped from his seat and was seized by the cheering soldiers of the Thirtieth infantry and hoisted on their shoulders. "I think the trick could be successfully turned nine times out of ten."

ASYLUM BURNED.

Heroism of Sister of Charity Saves Loss of Life Among Inmates.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Falling into line at the sounding of the fire alarm, 150 children, ranging in age from 5 to 14 years, marched from St. Joseph's orphan asylum and escaped uninjured from the flames which destroyed the main building and dormitory at an estimated loss of \$75,000.

Sister Marcolena, who was in charge of the home, made her way through the smoke filled corridors to make sure none had been missed, and carried out two helpless inmates.

A third trip to the fourth floor and an examination of every room satisfied Sister Marcolena that all the inmates had been saved. Then groping her way to the open air she collapsed and had to be attended by a physician.

Loomotive Boiler Explodes.

Wende Station, N. Y.—The boiler in the engine of a freight train on the New York Central blew up. Engineer George Dwyer and his fireman, Joseph Cooke, of Buffalo, were killed, and a brakeman, Richard Fott, of Syracuse, was so seriously injured that he died.

Aided Prisoners to Escape.

Atlanta, Ga.—Private Harlander and Lamb, United States Infantry, charged with smuggling saws into the Fulton county jail and aiding in the escape of six prisoners, pleaded guilty. Harlander was fined \$200 and Lamb \$150. The fines were paid by Capt. Preston Brown, of Co. E. It is believed that the men cared to aid only one, a comrade, but five other prisoners, one charged with murder, escaped. All were recaptured.

Mail Clerks Threaten to Strike.

St. Paul, Minn.—At a meeting of railway mail clerks of St. Paul and Minneapolis threats were made to strike unless Postmaster-General Hitchcock withdraws his present policy of economy. This is believed to herald a strike in which other postal associations will join.

Wrecked by a Bomb.

Chicago.—Nine persons were injured and a two-story dwelling was wrecked by the explosion of a dynamite bomb in the residence of Camelo Marsale. The bomb followed the refusal of Marsale to comply with the demands for \$500 sent in a letter signed "Black Hand."

Bishop of Maryland Dead.

Baltimore, Md.—Right Rev. William Paret, sixth bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland, died of pneumonia, by which he was attacked January 8. As the bishop lay dying, the funeral services over the body of Mrs. Paret were being held in the chapel of the Episcopal residence. Each died ignorant of the other's condition. Bishop Paret's successor is Right Rev. John Gardner Murray, who was elected coadjutor bishop last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.30a4.65 do family \$3.20a3.40, low grade \$2.50a2.75, spring patent \$5.60a5.75, do family \$4.85a5.30. Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.10, No. 3 red 96a99c, No. 4 88a96c. Corn—No. 2 white 48a48½c, No. 3 white 47a47½c, No. 2 yellow 48a48½c, No. 3 yellow 47a47½c, No. 2 mixed 47a47½c, No. 3 mixed 46½a47c. Oats—No. 2 white 35a35½c, standard white 34a34½c, No. 2 mixed 34½a35c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.40a5.35a butcher steers, extra \$5.75a6, good to choice \$4.75a5.65, heifers, extra \$5.55a5.75, good to choice \$4.75a5.50; cows, extra \$4.85a5, good to choice \$4.4a4.75, canners \$2.50a3.75. Bulls—Bologna \$4.25a5, extra \$4.90a5.10. Calves—Extra \$9.75, fair to good \$8.50a9.50, common and large \$4.50a8.50. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$8.15a8.25, mixed packers \$8.10a8.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6.50a7.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7.5a8.25. Sheep—Extra \$4.35a4.40, good to choice \$3.75a4.25. Lambs—Extra \$6.25, yearlings \$4a5.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 13c lb, spring chickens 14c lb, ducks 14c, turkeys 18c, geese 9a11c. Butter—Creamery, extra 29½c, firsts 28c, fancy dairy 20c. Eggs—Prime firsts 28½c, firsts 26½c. Apples—Fancy \$4.50a5.25 a bbl, choice \$4a4.25 a bbl. Carrots—No. O. 30a35c dozen. Celery—20a35c dozen. Eggplants—Homegrown \$4a4.50 a crate. Grapes—Malaga \$6.50a7 a keg. Onions—Yellow 80a90c, white \$1a1.10 per bu. Pineapples—\$2.75a3 a crate. Potatoes—Northern Ohio 35a45c a bu, Michigan and homegrown 45a48c a bu, sweet potatoes, Jersey \$3.25a3.50 a bbl. Turnips 60a70 a bu.

REIGN OF JEHOSHAPHAT

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 29, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—2 Chronicles 17:1-13.

Memory Verses 3, 4.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."—Matt. 6:33.

TIME.—Jehoshaphat's reign of 25 years was from B. C. 922 (or 878) to 897 (or 853). The first to the 36th years of the kingdom. PLACE.—The reform extended to the hill country of Ephraim. The battle against the Syrians took place at Ramoth-Gilead, to the east of the Jordan; the "hallelujah victory" near Tekoa, south of Bethlehem.

This lesson covers the entire reign of the good King Jehoshaphat. His name means "Jehovah judged," a name given by his religious father. His parents were Asa, the good king, and Azubah, about whom nothing more is known. His age at his accession was 35 years, and he reigned for 25 years. His character was pious, prudent, enterprising. He was a skillful general, a wise statesman, a courageous reformer. He "was alone counted worthy in later ages to rank with Hezekiah and Josiah among the most pious rulers of the Davidic line."

His reign was among the best and most prosperous in all Judah's existence. His great error, equally with his success, points out to us the way of true prosperity. He had a great advantage in having a religious father, who had done much toward reforming his kingdom, and uplifting his people. A good inheritance of virtue and religion is one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon a young man.

Jehoshaphat strengthened himself against Israel because there had been wars with Israel, there having been a long rivalry between them, which was renewed in a border warfare during the last days of Asa. Baasha king of Israel had not only attacked Judah, but had fortified Ramah, a town only a few miles north of Jerusalem. The warrior Ahab was on the throne of Israel when Jehoshaphat began to reign. He placed forces, "arsenals for the supply of war material," as well as soldiers, in all the fenced, fortified, cities, set garrisons, probably food supplies with leaders to take charge of obtaining and caring for them.

The Lord was with Jehoshaphat, because Jehoshaphat stood for the things which God loved and wished to do for the nation. The Lord cannot in this sense be with those whose whole life and conduct are opposed to all God wants to accomplish. This was shown by the fact known to all that he walked in the first ways of his father David. The Greek translation omits "David." The reference then might be to the beautiful life David lived before his fall and restoration, but probably to his father Asa, who began his reign by devotion to Jehovah, and sought not unto Baalim, the false and impure idols of the heathen.

His heart was lifted up in the ways of the Lord; lifted up above worldly considerations and fears, filled with high motives and enthusiasms, in the cause of God, as in the case of the apostles who when filled with the Spirit joyfully went on in their hard task against all the powers of Jewish Sanhedrims and Roman emperors. He was lifted up into union with God.

Jehoshaphat, like all other men was not perfect. All God's work through men is done with imperfect instruments, but the nearer perfection they are, the better work God can do through them. The great mistake of Jehoshaphat's life was not his being a friend to Ahab, and seeking to live at peace with him, but his making so close an alliance as to injure both kingdoms. He joined Ahab in an unnecessary war; and he married his son to the heathen daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. It was doubtless done with the good motive of uniting the divided nation into one kingdom again. It was a beautiful vision and glorious hope. "The church and the world were delightfully at one." But it was an almost fatal alliance, for it led to religious and moral declension, and to the almost total extinction of the royal family.

Jehoshaphat took away the high places. Altars and places of worship on wooded hilltops, where there were also idols for worship. These places were near towns, and convenient for the gatherings of the people for pleasure, and social worship, which was often of the most licentious character. And the groves, more correctly as in R. V. Asherim, wooden poles or posts representing the female goddess Asherah.

It must be remembered that there were two ways of using these high places, one for heathen worship with its impure rites, the other for the worship of Jehovah. But the use of these heathen places with their evil associations, for the worship of the true God, tended to debase that worship, and corrupt it with heathen rites and immorality.

Jehoshaphat dwelt at Jerusalem; and he went out again through the people from Beersheba, in the southern part of his kingdom 40 miles south of Jerusalem in the less populated districts, to mount Ephraim, within the boundaries of the northern kingdom; and brought them back in to the Lord God of their fathers. He made as thorough work as he could, for not only did the people need this civic and religious reform, but their reformation helped his own people to be true to the God of their fathers. Missionary work for others is the salvation and progress of the church.



IDEAL CITY OF THE FUTURE

Noted Architect Gives Forecast of What Time May See in City Building.

At the international town planning conference in London Eugene Henard, municipal architect of Paris, gave a forecast of what the ideal city of the future would be like. He said in substance: "Light and energy will be conveyed by electricity. Petrol and oxygen will supply heat. Liquid air will keep up refrigeration in every larder. In addition to heat radiators there will be cold radiators, which will enable each house to be kept at the required temperature."

"By this power it will be possible to provide in each house one or more health chambers closed by close fitting double windows and doors in which the overworked occupant on his return from town will find all the hygienic conditions which now he can obtain only by taking an annual holiday."

"Glass verandas of various shapes joined together and with covered foot-paths, according to standard models, will shelter pedestrians against rain, and the normal height of buildings will be exactly the width of the street. The roofs of houses will be platforms upon which small flower beds and verdant shrubberies could be laid out, as they would be the landing stages for aeroplanes."

"When this progress shall have been accomplished the physiognomy of towns will be changed, all terraces will have become landing stages for flying automobiles. Aviators will be able to fly from one terrace to another, starting and landing as they please. The natural consequence of this new state of things will be that each building will have to be furnished with big elevators capable of raising machines when they are ready to start and taking them back to the garage on their return. Houses of this description will also be used to house motor cars."

"Finally the town of the future will be traversed by large radiating thoroughfares, occupied partly by raised platforms continually moving, which will insure rapid communication between the different zones. These platforms will be terminated by large revolving crossways at the intersection of the main roads. Large parks and flower gardens as residence and pleasure resorts will be laid out in various parts of the town."

MODEL VILLAGE OF GERMANY

Construction of Gmindersdorf Brings High Praise From a British Authority.

A model of the workmen's village of Gmindersdorf, belonging to the firm of Ulrich Gminder, Ltd., cotton spinners, near Reutlingen, was the best work of its kind exhibited at the Vienna Housing congress. It was an example of the successful effect of low tones, and judging from the model and from numerous photographs and plans the village itself is very successful in its general design. The village stands on rising ground, and one of the principal streets leads up to an irregular market place with a fountain, in the picturesque style which is so much in vogue in modern German street planning.

The area of the village is 33 acres. The houses are the property of the firm. On April 1, 1910, there were 48 buildings, comprising 151 dwellings, the rents varying from £11 14s. per annum for two rooms and kitchen to £11 14s. per annum for four rooms and kitchen. All the living rooms have a southern exposure. There are in addition two schools, an inn and a store. The plan of the village shows that the works do not form part of the village, as in Bournville and Port Sunlight, but are situated a short distance away.

In the design of some of the houses there is to be noticed, though not to such a great extent as elsewhere, the German ornateness of roof lines. Probably the tendency, which is so common in Germany, to make the roof heavy and full of detail is partly explained by the proximity of timber, rendering possible what would be ruled out in this country on the ground of cost, if not of artistic fitness.—The London Builder.

Planning Cities Beautiful.

The International Town Planning exhibition held in London recently was very illuminating. France, with other exhibits, showed the plans for their recently improved scheme by which Paris is to be made still more magnificent and convenient and healthy, at the cost of \$300,000,000.

Nancy, which boasts of being the most beautifully designed city in the world, sent a characteristic display, showing how its spacious streets in the Renaissance style have been created out of the old inherited middle. Berlin, which is to be largely replanned, if a pending scheme is proceeded with, and Chicago, whose replanning has been a subject of art competition, showed some of their programs and devices. Boston took 700 feet of space, and Washington also had an exhibit. It is curious to notice that among the large exhibitors were such small or new countries as Turkey, Sweden, Belgium and Finland.

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

January 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, February 1

COYLE'S DRY GOODS STORE

You pay less

or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE			
North Bound Local			
Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.	
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.	
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
South Bound Local			
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.	
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.	
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.	
Express Trains.			
Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.			
South Bound			
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.		
BEREA	11:44 a. m.		
North Bound			
BEREA	4:56 p. m.		
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.		

Mr. W. D. Logsdon of Panola, Ky., was visiting here last week at the home of his son, Tom.

Mrs. Kate Tatum was in Richmond, Monday, on business.

Mr. R. B. Porter of Caneyville was in Berea for a short time last week.

Miss Myrtle Jones, a student of the Academy department, has been enjoying a visit from her father from his home in Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Gamble was in Richmond at the first of the week.

Mr. Tom Baker who is spending the winter at Leesburg, Fla., sent home to his parents last week a fine box of oranges.

Boys, bring your rubber and iron to J. S. Gott, on Depot Street, for high prices.

Miss Minnie E. Jones, a Berea graduate of 1910, arrived, Saturday, for a week's visit with friends in town. Miss Jones is the financial secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association at her home in Dayton, Ohio.

James Reynolds who has been visiting here since Christmas returned to his home in Illinois, Monday.

J. H. Parsons from Hamilton, Ohio, is visiting here this week.

The revival which is being so successfully conducted at the M. E. church will continue this week.

Dr. W. G. White of Louisville was in town, Sunday.

Mrs. Mae Hudson left Monday with her son, Estmer, for Arizona.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scrivner have moved into Mrs. Hudson's property, west end of Chestnut St.

Bargain Day

2:00 p. m.
SATURDAY
JAN. 21

MRS. EARLY

Miss Van Akin who has been spending a few weeks in Berea left, Thursday noon.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church was entertained at the home of Miss Estella Bicknell, Saturday evening.

Mr. Chas. Felton who is in school here is being visited by his mother.

The Women's Missionary Society met at the home of Mrs. Frost, Wednesday afternoon.

President Frost left for New York, Tuesday evening. He expects to be away for several weeks.

The semi-weekly meeting of the Mother's club will be held Wednesday, Feb. 1st at 2:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. J. R. Robertson. Subjects for discussion will be found on pages 12 to 16 and 28 to 30 in January number of American Motherhood.

All members as well as all mothers interested in problems of the home, are cordially invited to be present.

Prof. Rumold gave a lecture on Monday morning before the United Chapel on the care of property entrusted to us. The lecture was illustrated throughout from his illimitable fund of stories.

The Rev. Milford H. Lyon of Wheaton, Illinois, preached the last of the series of gospel sermons on Sunday night. A great deal of interest was manifested in all the meetings and over two hundred young people signified their intention of beginning the Christian life. When Mr. Lyon left, early on Monday morning, a crowd of about fifty accompanied him to the station.

Mr. James Durham, Sr., has moved to Berea from Sand Gap, Jackson Co. He has placed his children in school.

Prof. James Watt Raine will preach at the Union Church, Sunday morning. His subject will be, "The Church of Jesus Christ."

The Rev. J. D. Walsh, D. D., of the M. E. Church, was in Berea over Sunday. He preached at the new Methodist Church, Sunday morning, and accompanied by the pastor of the church, Mr. Cline, attended the closing services of the Lyon meetings, Sunday night. He also visited Chapel, Monday morning.

An entertainment is announced for the evening of the 24th—Mr. Dyer an Armenian. Further announcements later.

It is reported that the Berea lecture public will get to hear Mr. John G. Woolley at an early date. Watch for the announcement.

FOR SALE

Household and kitchen furniture, Law Library, a 3 year old Haxhall filley, broken to autos, and motors, driving wagon and saddle.

Mrs. Chas. L. Hanson.

GEO. SETTLE CAUGHT

George Settle was caught in Tennessee a few days ago and brought back to Kentucky by Deputy Sheriff Johnson and is now in the Richmond jail. It will be remembered that he was released on bond some months ago but fled the country, leaving his bondsmen in the lurch. They got an agreement with the court whereby they would be excused from payment on condition that they found Settle. It was at their expense that he was discovered, captured and lodged in jail.

Where the Laughter Ceases.
Love may laugh at locksmiths, but it is compelled to take the butcher seriously.

FURNITURE

ANOTHER big cut in the prices of furniture for Berea patrons. About 3 months ago when we opened up our furniture store we immediately placed the prices at a 50 PER CENT lower level than ever before known in this county and since that time we have been so well pleased with our patronage and profits that we have decided to share again our blessings with our friends and place the prices of Furniture on a still lower plane.

In other words when our profits and business are good and every time we make \$2 it is our practice to share at least half of this with our patrons whom we reach through PRICES and QUALITY.

WELCH'S

DEBATE

The annual debate between the Alpha Zeta and Phi Delta Literary Societies is to take place in the College Chapel on Friday night at 7:30 p. m. The subject to be debated is "Resolved: that a graduated income tax is a desirable form of Federal taxation." The six men chosen from each society are as follows: Alpha Zeta, G. Lampe, D. L. Scoles, W. L. Collins, J. Flanery, L. Hill, S. Kelley; Phi Delta, S. Combs, A. D. Todd, W. A. Adams, L. Gilligan, J. McFerron, D. Slagle. Admission is fifteen cents.

The judges for the debate are Prof. A. S. Mackenzie of the State University in Lexington, Prof. J. J. Tigert of the Kentucky Wesleyan University and Mr. Edwin R. Stearns, of Cincinnati, one of Berea's trustees.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Chagrin Falls, Ohio,
Jan. 4, 1911.

Mr. J. P. Faulkner,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Mr. Faulkner:—
I enclose with this note \$1.00 for which please extend my subscription a year.

I have had the paper for years, and recently have been especially interested in the special editorials. Your two articles on the mountain question show a proper insight, and say some things that need saying. Twenty-two years in Ohio, where I enjoy living, have not taken away my interest in my native state, where I spent more than half of my life thus far.

I was sorry not to meet you on my recent and too brief visit to Berea. Some are there whom I know well.

Prof. Dodge; also Prof. E. F. Disney, my roommate for some time when there in school, et al.

But enough—This note may indicate an interest that is not measured by the dollar sent for the paper.

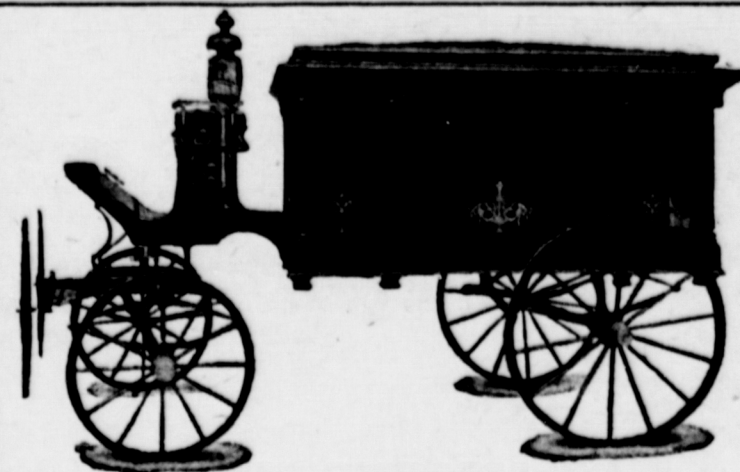
Cordially yours,
W. H. Baker.

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

A number of rare and beautiful pictures secured by President Frost during his residence abroad are already being enjoyed by the students. Among the chief of these is the Spanish painting of St. Christopher, at present hung in the Chapel corridor.

FOR YOUR Groceries and Candies GO TO TATUM'S

3 lbs Prunes - - - 25c
4 lbs. Dried Apples - - 25c
3 lbs. Dried Peaches, best 25c
6 Bars Soap - - - 25c
Fells Naphtha, Ideal,
Cleaneasy, Ivory.
Lenox and Delphine, 3 for 10c
Navy Beans - 5c per pound
Colored Beans, 3 1/2c per pound
Ideal Patent Flour - - 65c
Fairy Patent - - - 65c



R. H. CHRISMAN

Funeral Director and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies

SPECIAL SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT.

Day Phone 26

Night 46.

The legend of St. Christopher has been the subject of study among our younger classes in literature. Another notable picture is the great canvas representing dogs and game birds, now in the corridor of Pearsons' Hall. The Normal men's sitting-room on the third story of Pearsons' Hall is adorned by a series of pictures representing scenes from English history. The Academy men's sitting-room in Howard Hall is adorned by seven rare engravings representing Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man and a large, beautifully colored one representing a knight starting for the Crusade and entitled "God Speed." New pictures have also come into the sitting-rooms in the Wigwam, the Williams Building, and the Bruce Building, Prospect Cottage, Boone Cottage, Gilbert Cottage and the Ladies' Hall and several are to be hung in the assembly-room of the library.

EASTERN KENTUCKY

(Continued from first page)

of this place have been summoned to attend court at McKee this week.—Mr. Frank Cornelius has sold out his entire stock of goods.—Charley and Eldon Davidson are attending school at Annville.

VITAL STATISTICS RULING

To relieve some of the difficulty of undertakers in securing burial or removal permits when the local registrar lives in a rural or remote district, the State Registrar has issued the following rule which will relieve to a great extent the friction encountered in the operation of the law:

A local registrar may act as sub-registrar to any local registrar of his county or adjacent county and may sign the name of the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred to any burial, removal or transit permit when the undertaker, or person acting as such, has presented a complete death certificate and complied with the law and Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health. Such permits shall constitute authority for burial or removal.

The sub-registrar shall sign his name with the prefix "per" under the name of the local registrar for whom he is acting and shall forward at once the death certificate to that local registrar, who will be paid the fee as provided by law.

The sub-registrar may charge the sum of twenty-five cents for his services to be paid by the undertaker.

Given under my hand, this sixth day of January, of the year nineteen hundred eleven.

W. L. HEIZER, M. L.

FOR SALE.

Five room cottage on Walnut St. Well built and nearly new. Price \$1,100. Mrs. Lida Whyland.



SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

OUR STORE IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM

Why?

1. Because we have the largest Stock in Berea to select from.
2. Because our Stock is all New.
3. Because we have the kind for Men, Women and Children, that have the reputation of Wearing good and looking NICE and UP-TO-DATE.

FOR MEN

Walk-Over Shoes
American Gentleman Shoes

FOR WOMEN

Kuppendorf-Detman Shoes
American Lady Shoes

FOR CHILDREN

Buster Brown Shoes

Come in and let us show you.

RHODUS & HAYES

THE QUALITY STORE

Main St.

Berea, Ky.



To The NEWLY-WEDS

Young Folks, Old Folks and Beginners

¶ Here is your opportunity to start housekeeping or to keep on keeping house.
 ¶ During the month of January, 1911, I will refund railroad fare or livery hire, not to exceed fifty miles, to anyone who comes to my store and makes a purchase of not less than a fifty dollar outfit from my complete stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, STOVES, RANGES, WALL-PAPER, BUGGIES, HARNESS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.
 ¶ I furthermore promise and guarantee that I will furnish your outfit from a larger stock and lower price combined than you can find anywhere on a radius of fifty miles, Sears Roebuck not excepted.
 ¶ To make the proposition equal to all I will give on the same basis, to those who have no carefare to pay, a premium which shall equal an average refund.
 ¶ If you want to buy, all I ask is for you to look through my line and hear the price. The rest is easy.

I BUY, SELL, RENT OR EXCHANGE.

PHONE:
26 day, 46 night

R. B. Chrisman
"THE FURNITURE MAN"

BEREA,
KY.

THE PENALTY OF A LAW SUIT

The long-threatened attempt to extort taxes from Berea College was made in a case before the County Judge on Monday. The "tax ferret," who gets a percentage on delinquent taxes, engaged Judge Greenleaf to bring this suit and it was argued for Berea College by Hon. A. R. Burnham. The constitution of Kentucky explicitly exempts educational institutions from taxation, but there has been a series of attempts, in different counties, to defeat this constitutional provision. One of the earliest of these attempts was made in 1896 upon the trustees of the Kentucky Female Orphans' School. The City of Louisville tried to tax buildings owned by this school in Louisville. The Court held that the constitutional exemption would, with regard to an educational institution, "embrace its endowment and property in whatever form these assets might be found." The same principle was upheld a little later in a suit against the Baptist Theological Seminary. In spite of these decisions the prosecution undertook to tax certain of Berea's adjuncts—water works, wood-working machinery, laundry, co-operative store, tavern, and printing office.

The County Judge modestly recognized that this was only the first of a series of courts which might pass upon the matter. He settled the case adversely to the prosecution on four counts, exempting from taxation the water works, wood-working machinery, printing office and laundry. The grounds on which he did so, however, were rather narrow. For example, it might be inferred from his language that if the College should go forward and supply water to other citizens, who desired it, so that the total consumption of water in the village should be considerable, the County Judge would hold that the water works would be subject to taxation. With regard to two adjuncts he held that the College was liable to taxation, and these cases will be appealed.

The co-operative store is an arrangement which exists in all schools where self-supporting students are considered and is as much a part of the domestic arrangements as is the boarding hall. The hotel, lot and building, the judge admitted could not be taxed and there could be no tax if it were rented. The mere fact that the hotel is operated by the college instead of being rented to an outside party is a narrow ground on which to base a decision. The upshot of the matter is, however, that in this strenuous time the College must suffer the penalty of a law suit. The general feeling in the county and the state is undoubtedly with the constitutional exemption. As Judge O'Rear said in giving a decision in a like case, "When the dedicatory in his munificence sets apart property or a fund for education, the people, in a kindred spirit, have declared in their organic law that such property, when so used without gain or profit to the giver shall be exempt from taxation."

Wm. G. Frost.

BAPTISMAL SERVICE

A service for administering the rite of Baptism to many of the converts of the meetings which closed Sunday night will be held in the Chapel, Sunday, at 3:00 p. m.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

hundred and fifty thousand Republicans stayed at home because they were disgusted with the Republican Machine and turned the government

UNYIELDING MURPHY.

Just as was predicted and as might have been expected, Murphy spells Democracy in New York. One over to the Democrats, otherwise Mur-

fers the pangs of rebellion. The revolutionary forces are under the command of one Manuel Bonilla. Government soldiers seem to be disaffected and inclined to go over to the revolutionists whenever an opportunity is offered. It is claimed also that the government of Guatemala is sympathizing with the Honduran rebels, and this rumor has caused the Washington Government to take notice of the situation. The President

\$50.00 REWARD

To anyone in Berea or vicinity who hasn't saved money by buying their supplies at WELCH'S. You can't help it if you trade there, for you "Save the Difference" on everything. Here's a fair sample and a gentle reminder:

Pink Salmon	-	-	10c	Shredded Wheat	-	2 for 25c	Navy Beans	-	5c per lb.	Evaporated Apples	3 pkg., 25c	
Tomatoes	-	-	2 for 15c	Cream of Wheat	-	2 for 25c	Colored Beans	-	3c per lb.	Fancy Muir Peaches	10c per lb.	
Corn	-	-	2 for 15c	Post Toasties (large)	-	2 for 25c	Lenox Soap	-	3 for 10c	Syrup	-	30c per gal.
Hominy	-	-	2 for 15c	Ralstons	-	2 for 25c	Naphtha Soap	-	6 for 25c	Granulated Sugar	-	5c per lb.
Peas	-	-	2 for 15c	Grape Nuts	-	2 for 25c	Ivory Soap	-	6 for 25c	Gold Medal Flour	-	65c
Apples	-	-	2 for 15c	Puffed Rice	-	2 for 25c	Meal, (45 lb. to bu.)	-	60c bu.	Columbia Flour	-	65c
										Eldean and Marguerite Flour	65c	

All other prices in proportion on Furniture, Undertaking, Buggies, Stoves, Hardware, Wall Paper, Carpets, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, "Studebaker" and "Old Hickory" Wagons, Wire Fencing, Doors, Windows, Roofing, Pumps, Cement, Tile, Plaster, Brick, Tinware, Chinaware, Trunks, Suitcases, Grain and Feed, Drugs, Paints, Oils, all kinds of Grass Seeds, and thousands of other things, all at

WELCH'S

phy; and Murphy's governor, Dix, has been inaugurated, the Legislature has convened and a United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Senator Depew. Who will he be? Murphy says, Sheehan. A few decent Democrats in the state and decent Democracy everywhere protest and plead for Sheehan. They even pled with Dix to declare himself, but Murphy visits the Governor and the Governor is silent. The Democrats meet in caucus; that means, that every one who enters the caucus must vote as the majority vote. All but twenty-five of the Democratic Legislators entered the caucus, and at the demand of Murphy they chose Sheehan. Will he be elected? It would be too much to hope that the twenty-five Democrats and the Republicans will unite and choose a clean man to represent the state in the Senate.

Why should one man, and he a corrupt boss of a great and corrupt—the corrupt political machine in the world, say who should be senator from the great state of New York? THEY HEAR FROM THE COUNTRY. The Democrats in Congress have turned another somersault, but this time it is to get on their feet again, evidently having heard from the country. When Mr. Cannon, Monday, confident of his position, ruled again contrary to the precedent set when the House liberated itself from bondage last June, he was met by an appeal from his decision, the Democrats and the Insurgents standing together and again unhorsing him. Good. It is to be hoped that they will continue to be as responsive to popular will, and it is also to be hoped that Cannon has at last learned that there are some limitations upon him.

REBELLION IN HONDURAS

As the revolt wanes in Mexico, her sister Republic Honduras suffers the pangs of rebellion. The revolutionary forces are under the command of one Manuel Bonilla. Government soldiers seem to be disaffected and inclined to go over to the revolutionists whenever an opportunity is offered. It is claimed also that the government of Guatemala is sympathizing with the Honduran rebels, and this rumor has caused the Washington Government to take notice of the situation. The President

of Guatemala has been notified that Washington will expect his government to observe the recent conventions respecting neutrality.

TENNESSEE DISGRACED. Remembering 1899 and 1900, Kentucky has not much right to speak. She can hardly say she is ashamed of Tennessee. She might express sympathy for her.

Less than might be expected is being said in the press. The country seems to stand aghast waiting to see just what will be done in the name of Democracy. A legislature not able to convene legally because the minority feared that the majority, coming into power on a wave of outraged public sentiment, would institute contest proceedings against the regulars, this majority yielding to the minority on the contests and thus securing a constitutional assembly; then a contest for United States Senator, the same minority not allowing the Governor to take his seat until they force the majority to yield to them in the senatorial contest. In Tennessee patriotism seems to be forgotten and oaths have lost their binding force. Men are slaves, slaves to a degenerated party machine. But all honor to the Independents. It is a pity that their victory was not so sweeping that they might have had an overwhelming majority, then the minority might have gone home and stayed there.

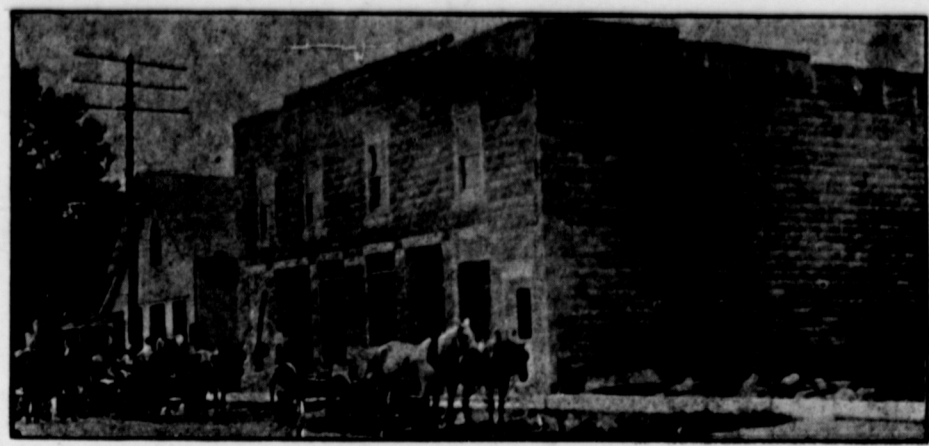
IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

the good of the party and the state, and if they are sincere in their advocacy of these principles, they may count on the support of The Citizen. Their announced program is a part of its platform.

Work Long Hours.

Most workers in Switzerland are employed about eleven hours a day.



WONDERS NEVER CEASE

Bob Engle is Selling More Goods than Ever!

No Wonder—

25c. Coffee 15c.
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00
Meal 30 cents.
Best Patent Flour 65 cents.

2 Cakes Soap 5c.
All Calicos 5c.
50c. Work Shirts 35 cents.
\$10, \$15 Suits Clothes \$8, \$9.

Overcoats \$2.50 to \$7.
1000 Pairs Shoes 50c. to \$1.50.
Men's Socks 5 cents.

Only Two Reasons can exist why You should Trade at Engles,
1st Reason—Best Goods 2nd Reason—For the Least Money

Everybody is trading at

ENGLE'S

Phone 60, Berea, Ky.

History of the English Bible

Third Article—Miles Coverdale—The First Complete Bible in Printed English—Copies Now Rare and Imperfect.

By Prof. James R. Robertson

Coverdale's Distinction

In the history of the English Bible a third place must be given to Miles Coverdale, the first to give the Bible as a whole to the English people in their own tongue in printed form. Neither Wiclif nor Tindale, splendid as their work was, had done this.

Way Prepared

For this work of Coverdale the way was partly prepared because the king had practically been forced to make promises that the people should have a Bible in their native tongue. But no active steps were

ity for his work. He said about this, "I have with a clear conscience purely and faithfully translated this out of four sundry interpreters." Tindale, Luther and the Vulgate were three of these and various others are suggested as a fourth. In spite of his free use of other versions, however, many passages and phrases are the work of his hand. Considerable depended in those days on the choice of one word in English instead of another and Coverdale's tolerance in the matter of disputed wording removed much of the opposition that Tindale

jected in later Bibles, such as the four books of Esdras, Baruch, Canticles, Tobias, Judith, Ecclesiasticus, Susannah, Bel Manasses and Macabees.

Characteristic Expressions

The English of the Coverdale Bible is not materially different from that of Tindale but there are some quaint expressions. In the Proverbs we read for example, "He that is a blabbe of his tongue maketh devystion." In Acts the widows who were neglected in the daily ministrations were said to be "not looked upon in the daylie hand reachinge." In Judges the woman who threw a mill stone on the head of Abimelech broke his "brain panne" and in Psalms, the righteous man "shalt not need to be afraid for any bugges by night or for the arrow that flyeth by day." The phrase in Jeremiah "is there no triacle in Gilead" has caused the Coverdale Bible to be referred to as the "Treacle Bible."

Rare and Imperfect

The Coverdale Bibles are very rare and not a single perfect one is known to be in existence. Even imperfect copies are rare and command a price of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a copy.

Died Natural Death

Coverdale was obliged to leave England during the reign of Bloody Mary but on her death returned and was honored until his death in 1569, at the goodly age of eighty-one years.

CALIFORNIA LETTER

The following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. Gamble from S. C. Mason, 133 East Ave., Los Angeles, California:

"We are always glad to get word from our old Berea friends or to meet old students. I was very pleasantly entertained two weeks ago at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Clarence Phelps in Tempe, Ariz., where Prof. Phelps is at the head of the Normal Training Department in the Tempe Territorial Normal School and making a decided success of it too.

Prof. Jas. Young is equally successful in a similar position in the California State Normal School at San Diego.

While Mrs. Mason and I were visiting Mrs. Gardner and daughter, Joyce, at Santa Barbara, over Christmas, we received a pleasant call from Miss Lola Johnson, who with her brother is spending the winter there."

WONDERFUL YOUTH

Whitfield Jackson, the fifteen year old brother of County Attorney Jackson, is something of a phenom with the drawing crayons and water colors. He never took a lesson in his life, yet he handles the most difficult landscapes where the colorings are extremely hard to harmonize, with the skill of a finished artist. His work is the finest ever shown in this section, considering his age and experience. He intends to make this a life study.—Richmond Climax.

Beneficent Providence.

Johnson—Surely the equity of Providence has balanced peculiar sufferings with peculiar enjoyments.

had been forced to meet. For example he says, "Be not offended, good reader, though one call a 'scribe' that another calleth 'lawyer,' or 'elder' that another calleth 'father,' repentance that another call 'penance.' For if men be not deceived by men's traditions, thou shalt find no more diversity between these terms than between fourpence and a groat."

—and Policy

The Coverdale Bible was dedicated to Henry VIII, King of England, with the evident purpose of winning his approval. According to some accounts this king did appoint a commission to examine the Bible and report. After long delay they reported that it had faults. The king requested to know if these faults were heresies and, being told they were not, he said, "Then in God's name let it go among the people."

Apocryphal Books

The Coverdale Bible differs from that of today in arrangement and in the number of books. A good many books were included which were re-



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ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

Berea, Ky.

SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

By
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kettner

(Copyright 1908 by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Captain Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, stronghold of the Mormons. Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and counselor of the Mormons, who has been spying on him, suddenly confronts him and tells him he is expected. Plum insists he has got the wrong man. Price ignores his protestations and bargains for the ammunition on board the sloop. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. He agrees to show Plum the Mormon town, St. James. Plum sees the frightened face of a young woman in the darkness near Price's cabin. She disappears, leaving an odor of lilac.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

For several minutes Captain Plum stood as if the sudden apparition had petrified him. He listened long after the sound of retreating footsteps had died away. There remained behind a faint sweet odor of lilac which stirred his soul and set his blood fighting. It was a beautiful face that he had seen. He was sure of that and yet he could have given no good verbal proof of it. Only the eyes and the odor of lilac remained with him and after a little the lilac drifted away. Then he went back to the log and sat down. He smiled as he thought of the joke that he had unwittingly played on Obadiah. From his knowledge of the Beaver Island Mormons he was satisfied that the old man who displayed gold in such reckless profusion was anything but a bachelor. In all probability this was one of his wives and the cabin behind him, he concluded, was for some reason isolated from the harem. "Evidently that little saintess is not a flirt," he concluded, "or she would have given me time to speak to her."

The continued absence of Obadiah Price began to fill Captain Plum with impatience. After an hour's wait he reentered the cabin and made his way to the little room, where the candle was still burning dimly. To his astonishment he beheld the old man sitting beside the table. His thin face was propped between his hands and his eyes were closed as if he was asleep. They shot open instantly on Captain Plum's appearance.

"I've been waiting for you, Nat," he cried, straitening himself up with spring-like quickness. "Waiting for you a long time, Nat!" He rubbed his hands and chuckled at his own familiarity. "I saw you out there enjoying yourself. What did you think of her, Nat?" He winked with such audacious glee that, despite his own astonishment, Captain Plum burst into a laugh. Obadiah Price held up a warning hand. "Tut, tut, not so loud!" he admonished. His face was a map of wrinkles. His little black eyes shone with silent laughter. There was no doubt but that he was immensely pleased over something. "Tell me, Nat—why did you come to St. James?"

He leaned forward over the table, his odd white head almost resting on it, and twiddled his thumbs with wonderful rapidity. "Eh, Nat?" he urged. "Why did you come?"

"Because it was too hot and uninteresting lying out there in a calm, dad," replied the master of the Typhoon. "We've been roasting for 36 hours without a breath to stir our sails. I came over to see what you people are like. Any harm done?"

"Not a bit, not a bit—yet," chuckled the old man. "And what's your business, Nat?"

"Sailing—mostly." "Ho, ho, ho! of course, I might have known it! Sailing—mostly. Why, certainly you sail! And why do you carry a pistol on one side of you and a knife on the other, Nat?" "Troublesome times, dad. Some of the fisherfolk along the Northern End aren't very scrupulous. They took a cargo of canned stuffs from me a year back."

"And what use do you make of the four-pounder that's wrapped up in tarpaulin under your deck, Nat? And what in the world are you going to do with five barrels of gunpowder?" "How in blazes—" began Captain Plum.

"O, to be sure, to be sure—they're for the fisher-folk," interrupted Obadiah Price. "Blow 'em up, eh, Nat? And you seem to be a young man of education, Nat. How did you happen to make a mistake in your count? Haven't you 12 men aboard your sloop instead of eight, Nat? Aren't there 12 instead of eight? Eh, Nat?"

"The devil take you!" cried Captain Plum, leaping suddenly to his feet, his face flaming red. "Yes, I have got 12 men and I've got a gun in tarpaulin and I've got five barrels of gunpowder! But how in the name of hisdom-come did you find it out?"

Obadiah Price came around the end of the table and stood so close to Captain Plum that a person ten feet away could not have heard him when he spoke.

"I know more than that, Nat," he whispered. "Listen! A little while ago—say two weeks back—you were becalmed off the head of Beaver Island, and one dark night you were boarded by two boat-loads of men who made you and your crew prisoners, robbed you of everything you had—and the next day you went back to Chicago. Eh?"

Nathaniel stood speechless. "And you made up your mind the pirates were Mormons, enlisted some of your friends, armed your ship—and you're back here to make us settle. Isn't it so, Nat?"

The little old man was rubbing his hands eagerly, excitedly. "You tried to get the revenue cutter Michigan to come down with you, but they wouldn't—ho, ho, they wouldn't! One of our friends in Chicago sent quick word ahead of you to tell me all about it, and—Strang, the king, doesn't know!"

He spoke the last words in intense earnestness.

Then, suddenly, he held out his hand.

"Young man, will you shake hands with me? Will you shake hands?—and then we will go to St. James!"

Captain Plum thrust out a hand and the old man gripped it. The thin fingers tightened like cold clamps of steel. For a moment the face of Obadiah Price underwent a strange change. The hardness and glitter went out of his eyes and in place there came a questioning, almost an appealing, look. His tense mouth relaxed. It was as if he was on the point of surrendering to some emotion which he was struggling to stifle. And Nathaniel, meeting those eyes, felt that somewhere within him had been struck a strange chord of sympathy, something that made this little old man more than a halfmad stranger to him, and involuntarily the grip of his fingers tightened around those of his companion.

"Now we will go to St. James, Captain Plum!"

He attempted to withdraw his hand but Captain Plum held it to it.

"Not yet!" he exclaimed. "There are two or three things which your friend didn't tell you, Obadiah Price!" Nathaniel's eyes glittered dangerously.

"When I left ship this morning I gave explicit orders to Casey, my mate."

He gazed steadily into the old man's unflinching eyes. "I said something like this: 'Casey, I'm going to see Strang before I come back. If he's willing to settle for five thousand, we'll call it off. And if he isn't—why, we'll stand out there a mile and blow St. James into hell! And if I don't come back by to-morrow at sundown, Casey, you take command and blow it to hell without me!' So, Obadiah Price, if there's treachery—"

The old man clutched at his hands with insane fierceness. "There will be no treachery, Nat, I swear to God there will be no treachery! Come, we will go—"

Still Captain Plum hesitated.

"Who are you? Whom am I to follow?"

"A member of our holy Council of Twelve, Nat, and lord high treasurer of his majesty, King Strang!"

Before Captain Plum could recover from the surprise of this whispered announcement the little old man had freed himself and was patterning awfully through the darkness of the next room. The master of the Typhoon followed close behind him. Outside the counselor hesitated for a moment, as if debating which route to take, and then with a prodigious wink at Captain Plum and a throatful of his inimitable chuckles, chose the path down which his startled visitor of a short time before had fled. For 15 minutes this path led between thick black walls of forest verdure.

Obadiah Price kept always a few paces ahead of his companion and spoke not a word. At the end of perhaps half a mile the path entered into a large clearing on the farther side of which Nathaniel caught the glimmer of a light. They passed close to this light, which came from the window of a large square house built of logs, and Captain Plum became suddenly conscious that the air was filled with the redolent perfume of lilac. With half a dozen quick strides he overtook the counselor and caught him by the arm.

"I smell lilac!" he exclaimed. "Certainly, so do I," replied Obadiah Price. "We have very fine lilacs on the island."

"And I smelled lilac back there," continued Nathaniel, still holding to the old man's arm, and pointing a thumb over his shoulder. "I smelled 'em back there, when—"

"Ho, ho, ho!" chuckled the counselor softly. "I don't doubt it, Nat I don't doubt it. She is very fond of lilacs. She wears the flowers very often."

He pulled himself away and Captain Plum could hear his queer chuckling for some time after. Soon they entered the gloom of the woods again and a little later came out into another clearing and Nathaniel knew that it was St. James that lay at his feet. The lights of a few fishing boats were twinkling in the harbor, but for the most part the town was dark. Here and there a window shone like a spot of phosphorescent yellow in the dismal gloom and the great beacon still burned steadily over the home of the prophet.

"Ah, it is not time," whispered Obadiah. "It is still too early." He drew his companion out of the path which they had followed and sat himself down on a hummock a dozen yards away from it, inviting Nathaniel

by a puff of the sleeve to do the same. There were three of these hummocks, side by side, and Captain Plum chose the one nearest the old man and waited for him to speak. But the counselor did not open his lips. Doubled over until his chin rested almost upon the sharp points of his knees, he gazed steadily at the beacon, and as he looked it shuddered and grew dark, like a firefly that suddenly closes its wings. With a quick spring the counselor straightened himself and turned to the master of the Typhoon.

"You have a good nose, Nat," he said, "but your ears are not so good. Sh-h-h-h!" He lifted a hand warningly and nodded sideward toward the path. Captain Plum listened. He heard low voices and then footsteps—voices that were approaching rapidly and were those of women, and foot steps that were almost running. The old man caught him by the arm and as the sounds came nearer his grin tightened.

"Don't frighten them, Nat. Get down!"

He crouched until he was only a part of the shadows of the ground and following his example Nathaniel slipped between two of the knolls. A few yards away the sound of the voices ceased and there was a bestial silence in the soft tread of the approaching steps. Slowly, and now in awesome silence, two figures came down the path and when they reached a point opposite the hummocks Nathaniel could see that they turned their faces toward them and that for a brief space there was something of terror in the gleam he caught of their eyes. In a moment they had passed. Then he heard them running.

"They saw not!" Captain Plum exclaimed.

Obadiah hopped to his feet and rubbed his hands with great glee. "What a temptation, Nat!" he whispered. "What a temptation to frighten them out of their wits! No, they didn't see us, Nat—they didn't see us. The girls are always frightened when they pass these graves. Some day—"

"Graves!" almost shouted the master of the Typhoon. "Graves—and we sitting on 'em!"

"That's all right, Nat—that's all right. They're my graves, so we're welcome to sit on them. I often come here and sit for hours at a time. They like to have me, especially little Jean—the middle one. Perhaps I'll tell you about Jean before you go away."

If Captain Plum had been watching him he would have seen that soft mysterious light again shining in the old counselor's eyes. But now Nathaniel stood erect, his nostrils sniffing the air, catching once more the sweet scent of lilac. He hurried out into the opening, with the old man close behind him, and peered down into the starlit gloom into which the two girls had disappeared. The lovely face that had appeared to him for an instant at Obadiah's cabin began to haunt him. He was sure now that his sudden appearance had not been the



"I Know More Than That, Nat."

only cause of its terror, and he felt that he should have called out to her or followed until he had overtaken her. He could easily have excused his boldness, even if the counselor had been watching him from the cabin door. He was certain that she had passed very near to him again and that the fright which Obadiah had attempted to explain was not because of the graves. He swung about upon his companion, determined to ask for an explanation. The latter seemed to divine his thought.

"Don't let a little scent of lilac disturb you, so young man," he said with singular coldness. "It may cause you great unpleasantness." He went ahead and Nathaniel followed him, assured that the old man's words and the way in which he had spoken them no longer left a doubt as to the identity of his night visitor. She was one of the counselor's wives, so he thought, and his own interest in her was beginning to have an irritating effect. In other words Obadiah was becoming jealous.

For some time there was silence between the two. Obadiah Price now walked with extreme slowness and along paths which seemed to bring him no nearer to the town below. Nathaniel could see that he was absorbed in thoughts of his own, and held his peace. Was it possible that he had spoiled his chances with the counselor because of a pretty face and a bunch of lilacs? The thought tickled Captain Plum despite the delicacy of his situation and he broke into an involuntary laugh. The laugh brought Obadiah to a halt as suddenly as though some one had thrust a bayonet against his breast.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A bungalow is simply a house that has seven times as much porch as it has enclosed area.

SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

By
JAMES
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SYNOPSIS.

Captain Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, stronghold of the Mormons. Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and counselor of the Mormons, who has been spying on him, suddenly confronts him and tells him he is expected. Plum insists he has got the wrong man. Price ignores his protestations and bargains for the ammunition on board the sloop. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. He agrees to show Plum the Mormon town, St. James. Plum sees the frightened face of a young woman in the darkness near Price's cabin. She disappears, leaving an odor of lilac. It develops that Plum's visit to Beaver Island is to demand settlement from the king, Strang, for the looting of his ship some time previously by men whom he suspected of being Mormons. Burke, his mate, has been left in charge of the sloop with orders to bombard St. James if the captain does not return within a certain time.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"Nat, you've got good red blood in you," he cried, whirling about. "Dye suppose you can hate as well as love?"

"Lord deliver us!" exclaimed the astonished Captain Plum. "Hate—love—what the—"

"Yes, hate," repeated the old man with fierce emphasis, so close that his breath struck Nathaniel's face. "You can love a pretty face—and you can hate. I know you can. If you couldn't I would send you back to your sloop with the package tonight. But as it is I am going to relieve you of your oath. Yes, Nat, I give you back your oath—for a time."

Nathaniel stepped a pace back and put his hands on his pockets as if to protect the gold there.

"You mean that you want to call off our bargain?" he asked. The counselor rubbed his hands until the friction of them sent a shiver up Nathaniel's back. "Not that, Nat—O, no, not that! The bargain is good. The gold is yours. You must deliver the package. But you need not do it immediately. Understand? I am lonely back there in my shack. I want company. You must stay with me a week. Eh? Lilacs and pretty faces, Nat! Ho, ho!—You will stay a week, won't you, Nat?"

He spoke so rapidly and his face underwent so many changes, now betraying the keenest excitement, now wrinkled in an ogreish, bantering grin, now almost pleading in its earnestness, that Nathaniel knew not what to make of him. He looked into the beady eyes, sparkling with passion, and the cat-like glitter of them set his blood tingling. What strange adventure was this old man dragging him into? What were the motives, the reasoning, the plot that lay behind this mysterious creature's apparent faith in him? He tried to answer these things in the passing of a moment before he replied. The counselor saw his hesitancy and smiled.

"I will show you many things of interest, Nat," he said. "I will show you just one tonight. Then you will make up your mind, eh? You need not tell me until then."

He took the lead again and this time struck straight down for the town. They passed a number of houses built of logs and Nathaniel caught narrow gleams of light from between close-drawn curtains. In one of these houses he heard the crying of children, and with a return of his grisly humor Obadiah Price prodded him in the ribs and said:

"Good old Israel Laeng lives there—two wives, one old, one young—11 children. The Kingdom of Heaven is open to him!" And from a second he heard the sound of an organ, and from still a third there came the laughter and chatter of several feminine voices, and again Obadiah reached out and prodded Nathaniel in the ribs. There was one great, gloomy, long-built place which they passed, without a ray of light to give life, and the counselor said: "Three widows there, Nat—fight like cats and dogs. Poor Job killed himself." They avoided the more thickly populated part of the settlement and encountered few people, which seemed to please the counselor. Once they overtook and passed a group of women clad in short skirts and loose waists and with their hair hanging in braids down their backs. For a third time Obadiah nudged Captain Plum.

"It is the king's pleasure that all women wear skirts that come just below the knees," he whispered. "Some of them won't do it and he's wondering how to punish them. Tomorrow there's going to be two public whippings. One of the victims is a man who said that if he was a woman he'd do before he put on knee skirts. After he's whipped he is going to be made to wear 'em. By 'Irim and Thymian, isn't that choice, Nat?"

He shivered with quiet laughter and dived into a great block of darkness where there seemed to be no houses, keeping close beside Nathaniel. Soon they came to the edge of a grove and deep among the trees Captain Plum caught a glimpse of a lighted window, unusual caution. He approached the light slowly, pausing every few steps to peer guardedly about him, and when they had come very near to the window he pulled his companion behind a thick clump of shrubbery. Nathaniel could hear the old man's subdued chuckle and he bent his head to catch what he was about to whisper to him.

"You must make no noise, Nat," he warned. "This is the castle of our priest, king and prophet—James Jesse Strang. I am going to show you what you have never seen before and what you will never look upon again. I have sworn upon the Two Books and I will keep my oath. And then—you will answer the question I asked you back there."

He crept out into the darkness of the trees and Nathaniel followed, his heart throbbing with excitement, every sense alert, and one hand resting on the butt of his pistol. He felt that he was nearing the climax of his day's adventure and now, in the last moment of it, his old caution reasserted itself. He knew that he was among a dangerous people, men who, according to the laws of his country, were criminals in more ways than one. He had seen much of their work along the coasts and he had heard of more of it. He knew that this gloom and sullen quiet of St. James hid cut-throats and pirates and thieves. Still there was nothing ahead to alarm him. The old man dodged the gleams of the lighted window and slunk around to the end of the great house. Here, several feet above his head, was another window, small and veiled with the foliage of a vine that clung in dense masses to the log wall. With the assurance of one who had been there before the counselor mounted some object under the window, lifted himself until his chin was on a level with the glass, and peered within. He was there but an instant and then fell back, chuckling and rubbing his hands.

"Come, Nat!"

He stood a little to one side and bowed with meek politeness. For a moment Captain Plum hesitated. Under ordinary circumstances this spying through a window would have



Breathlessly He Looked In.

been repugnant to him. But at present something seemed to tell him that it was not to satisfy his curiosity alone that Obadiah Price had given him this opportunity. Would a look through that little window explain some of the mysteries of the night?

There came a low whisper in his ear.

"Do you smell lilac, Nat? Eh?"

The counselor was grinning at him. There was a suggestive gleam in his eyes. He rubbed his hands almost fiercely.

In another instant Captain Plum had stepped upon the object beneath the window and parted the leaves. Breathlessly he looked in. A strange scene met his eyes. He was looking into a vast room, illuminated by a huge hanging lamp suspended almost on a level with his head. Under this lamp there was a long table and at the table sat seven women and one man. The man was at the end nearest the window and all that Nat could see was the back of his head and shoulders. But the women were in full view, three on each side of the table and one at the far end. He guessed the man to be Strang; but he stared at the women and as his eyes traveled back to the one facing him at the end of the table he could scarcely repress the exclamation of surprise that rose to his lips. It was the girl whom he had encountered at the counselor's cabin. She was leaning forward as if in an agony of suspense, her eyes on the king, her lips parted, her hands clutching at a great book which lay open before her. Her cheeks were flushed with excitement. And even as he looked Captain Plum saw her head fall suddenly forward arms upon the table, encircled by her arms. The heavy braid of her hair, partly undone, glistened like red gold in the lamplight. Her slender body was convulsed with sobs. The woman nearest her reached over and laid a caressing hand on the bowed head, but drew it quickly away as if at a sharp command.

In his eagerness Nathaniel thrust his face through the foliage until his nose touched the glass. When the girl lifted her head she straightened back in her chair—and saw him. There came a sudden white fear in her face, a parting of the lips as if she were on the point of crying out, and then, before the others had seen, she looked again at Strang. She had discovered him, and yet she had not

revealed her discovery! Nathaniel could have shouted for joy. She had seen him, had recognized him! And because she had not cried out she wanted him! He drew his pistol signaled for him, if she called him, from its holster and waited. If she would burst the window. The girl was talking now and as she talked she lifted her eyes. Nathaniel pressed his face close against the window, and smiled. That would let her know he was a friend. She seemed to answer him with a little nod and he fancied that her eyes glowed with a mute appeal for his assistance. But only for an instant, and then they turned again to the king. Not until that moment did Nathaniel notice upon her bosom a bunch of crumpled lilacs.

From below the iron grip of the counselor dragged him down.

"That's enough," he whispered. "That's enough—for tonight." He saw the pistol in Nathaniel's hand and gave a sudden breathless cry.

"Nat—Nat—"

He caught Captain Plum's free hand in his.

"Tell me this, Obadiah Price," whispered the master of the Typhoon, "who is she?"

The counselor stood on tiptoe to answer.

"They are the wives of Strang, Nat!"

"But the other?" demanded Nathaniel. The other—

"O, to be sure, to be sure," chuckled Obadiah. "The girl of the lilacs, eh? Why, she's the seventh wife, Nat—that's all, the seventh wife!"

CHAPTER III.

The Warning.

So quickly that Obadiah Price might not have counted ten before it had come and gone the significance of his new situation flashed upon Captain Plum as he stood under the king's window. His plans had changed since leaving ship but now he realized that they had become hopelessly involved. He had intended that Obadiah should show him where Strang was to be found, and that later, when ostensibly returning to his vessel, he would visit the prophet in his home. Whatever the interview brought forth he would still be in a position to deliver the counselor's package. Even an hour's bombardment of St. James would not interfere with the fulfillment of his oath. But those few minutes at the king's window had been fatal to the scheme he had built. The girl had seen him. She had not betrayed his presence. She had called to him with her eyes—he would have staked his life on that. What did it all mean? He turned to Obadiah. The old man was grinning and twisting his hands nervously. He seemed half afraid, cringing, as if fearing a blow. The sight of him set Nathaniel's blood afire. His white face seemed to verify the terrible thought that had leaped into his brain. Suddenly he heard a faint cry—a woman's voice—and in an instant he was back at the window. The girl had risen to her feet and stood facing him. This time, as her eyes met his own, he saw in them a flashing warning, and he obeyed it as if she had spoken to him. As he dropped silently back to the ground the counselor came close to his side. "That's enough for tonight, Nat," he whispered.

He made as if to slip away but Nathaniel detained him with an emphatic hand.

"Not yet, dad! I'd like to have a word with this—"

"With Strang's wife," chuckled Obadiah. "Ho, ho, ho, Nat, you're aascal!" The old man's face was mapped with wrinkles, his eyes glowed with joyous approbation. "You shall, Nat, you shall! You love a pretty face, eh? You shall meet Mrs. Strang, Nat, and you shall make love to her if you wish. I swear that, too. But not tonight, Nat—not tonight."

He stood a pace away and rubbed his hands.

"There will be no chance tonight, Nat—but tomorrow night, or the next. O, I promise you shall meet her, and make love to her, Nat! Ho, if Strang knew, if Strang only knew!"

There was something so fendishly gloating in the counselor's attitude, in his face, in the hot glow of his eyes, that for a moment Nathaniel's involuntary liking for the little old man before him turned to abhorrence. The passion, the triumph of the man, convinced him where words had failed. The girl was Strang's wife. His last doubt was dispelled. And because she was Strang's wife Obadiah hated the Mormon prophet. The counselor had spoken with fateful assurance—that he should meet her, that he should make love to her. It was an assurance that made him shudder. As he followed in silence out of the gloom of the town he strove, but in vain, to find whether sin had lurked in the sweet face that had appealed to him in its misery—whether there had been a flash of something besides terror, besides prayerful entreaty, in the lovely eyes that had met his own. Obadiah spoke no word to break in on his thoughts. Now and then the old man's insane chucklings floated softly to Nathaniel's ears, and when at last they came to the cabin in the forest he broke into a low laugh that echoed weirdly in the great black room which they entered. He lighted another candle and approached a ladder which led through a trap in the ceiling. Without a word he mounted this ladder, and Nathaniel followed him, finding himself a moment later in a small low room furnished with a bed. The counselor placed his candle on a table close beside it and rubbed his hands until it seemed their must burn.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

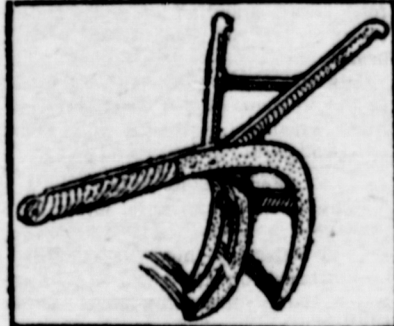
Cross eyes and warts on noses are to be abolished in t army.

FARM AND GARDEN

PICK-PLOW FOR FARM DRAIN

Simple Home-Made Implement Affords Farmer Opportunity of Doing Work Cheaply.

Something over fifty years ago, a pick-plow for use in digging trenches was described in the German edition of the American agriculturist, published in New York by Orange Judd. This description was accompanied by an illustration, which was afterward used by a blacksmith, who forged such a plow for me. I have used this plow for digging trenches for laying tile on my Wisconsin farm for many years, and am surprised that so useful and efficient an implement is not in more general use. Any good blacksmith, with an assistant, can make this plow in less than two days. An old smithy and his son made mine in one day.



Pick-Plow in Drain Digging.

writes N. E. Becker of Wisconsin, in the Orange Judd Farmer. The total cost was only eight dollars, including a heavy four-foot chain for use in hitching to the plow when it is deep down in the ditch.

I first used it in 1894. I had heard that out in Minnesota men were charging 25 cents per rod to construct drainage ditches with the steam ditching machine. I was able to build ditches more cheaply by the means of this simple, home-made contrivance. On one piece of work, by using this plow and two horses, four men made a ditch 1,050 feet long, from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet deep and one foot wide, in one day from eight o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the afternoon. This was in clay soil, which at the time happened to be dry and was shoveled easily. If the ground had been wet, of course, so much could not have been accomplished.

In building ditches for tile, I first plow it as deeply as possible, usually going over it twice with an ordinary plow. All the dirt that is not thrown out by the plow is then shoveled out. Next I go up and down the ditch with the pick-plow. Ours is made to cut 12 inches wide, and by having it so strongly constructed that there is not much spring in it a uniform width and straight sides can be maintained in the ditch. After the ground is loosened we shovel out the loose dirt and then go over it again with the pick-plow. We use an even eight feet long, so that the horses work far enough away from the ditch that there is no danger of their falling in. An additional depth is secured the ditch is lengthened, and the plow can be used in digging ditches three to four feet or more deep. Where we have to cross an elevation in the field, which requires greater depth, we go over that spot two or three times with the plow, bringing the bottom of the ditch down to the required level. Broadly speaking, the depth to which this can be used is limited only by the length of the chain to which the even is fastened.

RAISING TWO CROPS IN YEAR

Kansas Farmer Describes How He Secured Crop of Oats and Corn on Same Plot of Land.

(By THOMAS W. ALEXANDER, Kansas.)

I had about an acre and a half of ground, which, after receiving a good coat of manure, was plowed up in the fall. The winter freezes were good for it and made it easy to work in the spring.

In March I harrowed the ground thoroughly for preparation for sowing oats. I sowed a bushel and a half to the acre.

They came up well, grew fine from the first and were waist high by the first of July and well headed. I cut the oats while they were still green for oats hay. The hay cured on the stubble in one day and the next day I put it up in the mow. I had three tons and a half of hay worth \$15 a ton.

The horses relish it as well as they do alfalfa hay. Besides the hay the grain makes it a fine feed for horses.

After taking up the oat hay I laid the ground and planted some 90-day seed corn that I bought at \$3.60 per bushel. It was a good stand of late corn. It grew fast. I cultivated it four times and kept it free from weeds.

I think this is doing pretty well for one piece of ground in one year. The oats would probably have yielded 75 bushels if I had threshed them.

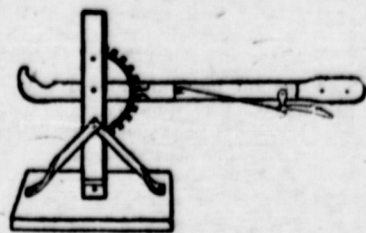
Cause of Failure.

Usually it is the lack of proper conditions, rather than the lack of quantity of seed, that is responsible for a failure in getting a stand of alfalfa.

WAGON JACK IS CONVENIENT

Nebraska Man Describes and Illustrates Farm Implement That Often Comes In Handy.

A convenient wagon jack is described and illustrated by Mr. S. Steinke of Nebraska, in the Homestead. According to his instructions, it is simply necessary to take a piece of oak 2x6 and bore a hole for the upright and two for the braces. The upright is made from half-inch iron, while the braces are simply strong sheet iron and are twisted so as to



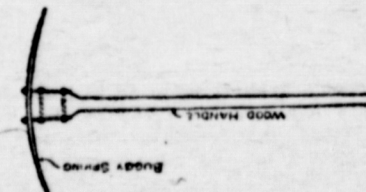
A Good Wagon Jack.

fit flatly on the 2x6 base. Next, take a lever from some old farm machinery and bend the end slightly, as shown in the illustration so as to prevent the axle of the wagon from slipping off. Of course, you need a notched casting so that your spring lever will work correctly.

HOE FOR GRUBBING IS LIGHT

Implement to Be Used About the Garden or in Truck Patch Made Out of Old Buggy Spring.

A light grubbing hoe for use about the garden or truck patch is shown in the accompanying illustration. Secure a leaf out of an old buggy spring, about eighteen inches long, and cut the ends off square and grind them sharp, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics. Two short pieces of strap iron with holes for rivets and one end of each upset and threaded for a nut, will be needed to fasten the spring to the handle, which should be of wood.



Buggy-Spring Hoe.

Assemble as shown in sketch and you will have a very handy little tool for light work.

Big Crops, Lower Prices.

Record-breaking crops, led by corn with the greatest harvest ever gathered, were produced by the farmers of the United States during this year, according to a report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

The aggregate production of crops in 1910 are approximately 7.6 per cent greater than the crops of 1909, and about 9.1 greater than the average annual production of the preceding five years. Prices for important crops averaged on November 1 about 5.4 per cent lower than a year ago.

Yellow Flint Corn.

The fact that the old-fashioned New England yellow flint corn wins over dent corn will be of great interest to farmers, some of whom believe that the western dent varieties are the coming corn to grow in New England for largest yields of grain as well as stover.



FARM NOTES

Lay a little tile through the garden before garden work begins.

Don't forget to plant half an acre or so of sweet corn for early feeding.

Everybody makes mistakes, but the man who is most successful profits by his.

Burn all trimmings and trash in the orchard and garden and kill insects and fungi.

Twenty acres of corn put into the silo will supply 30 head of thrifty cows for a year.

The old-fashioned plan of raising the flower or vegetable beds is fast going out of style.

One winter's exposure to the weather will do the tools more harm than several years' use.

Peas, radishes, lettuce and similar hardy plants may safely be planted very early in spring.

Wait till after frost and till the ground becomes warm before planting beans and sweet corn.

Set out rhubarb, brush fruit and such plants just as early as the ground will do to work.

Radishes have the best flavor when grown in a loamy soil that is light and rich to promote rapid growth.

In setting out shrubs of all kinds notice that the wire holding the label does not fit too tightly around the stem.

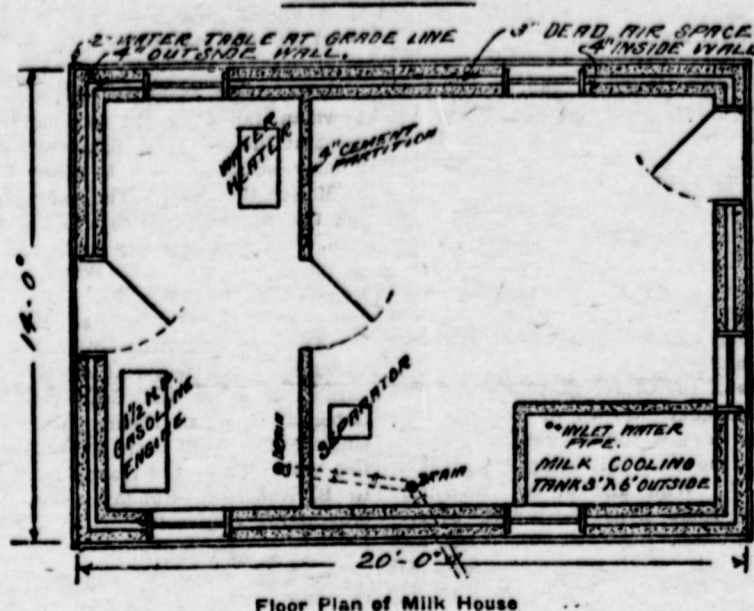
Build rustic seats for the home grounds and place them where they will be of easy access for all members of the family.

A good lawn is the best part of the home grounds, and a good lawn mower is one of the essential tools for making the good lawn.

If there is nothing better on hand this coming spring for hog pasture plow as soon as possible and sow a piece of oats, using three bushels of seed per acre.

REINFORCED CONCRETE FOR CONSTRUCTING MILK HOUSE

Building Is Fire and Water Proof and Easily Kept Clean and Will Give Satisfaction for Many Years—Cost \$250.



Floor Plan of Milk House

This milk house is 14x20 feet in size and eight feet high to the eaves. The roof has a two-foot rise to the peak and is also built of concrete.

The following is a description of the material used and method of erecting this building. The owner did all the excavating and furnished the gravel for the concrete, and the lumber used for the concrete forms and scaffold, writes R. C. Angevine in Hoard's Dairyman. The contractor furnished the cement, the doors and windows complete, the steel for reinforcing the concrete and performed all the other labor of construction not mentioned as furnished by the owner. There was a detailed contract signed by both parties which was carried out to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. Such a contract will almost entirely guarantee a well-carried out job of work. The work was carried on as follows:

The ground was staked off in the proper manner for the location of the building, and leveled by removing the sod to a point four inches below the finished floor line. The trenches were dug 14 inches wide, 30 inches deep and at the bottom were cut out wider, making them about 28 inches wide for a footing. A cross trench for a footing for a partition was 16 inches wide and 12 inches deep. These trenches were filled with concrete, mixed one part cement to eight parts gravel, and to the proper grade line. The walls above grade line were hollow, constructed with 24-inch walls spaced three inches apart and tied together at intervals by steel ties made of three-eighths inch rods. These walls were cast monolithically by the use of a set of forms 24 inches high, reaching entirely around the building. These forms were set in place and held in place by bolts and guides, and then filled with concrete, which was mixed quite wet and in proportion of one of cement to six of gravel. These forms were raised and filled each day till the desired height was reached.

There were strands of No. 5 gage wire put in the concrete once every foot around, and around the building with an extra allowance over windows and doors. Also at the top of the wall a double strand of wire was put in all the way around in each four-inch wall. The window and door frames were set in place in the forms at their proper locations and the concrete placed snugly about them.

When the side walls and partition wall had been finished, a false wooden roof of the proper design was put on with a cornice projection, but all was constructed in such a way as to be taken out entirely after a concrete roof had been put on and hardened. Over this false work the reinforcing steel was placed and wired together to hold it in proper place and then the whole thing covered with 3 1/2 inches of concrete, mixed one to four, and this was surfaced with a trowel finish of rich mortar one-half inch thick.

The reinforcing steel for this roof consisted of three-eighths inch steel rods 12 feet long which were spaced eight inches apart and extended from the eaves up over the peak and they were bent at each end to fit down over the roof form. These rods were crossed once each ten inches by a No. 5 wire running lengthwise of the roof and at each place of contact the wire and rods were wired together with broom wire.

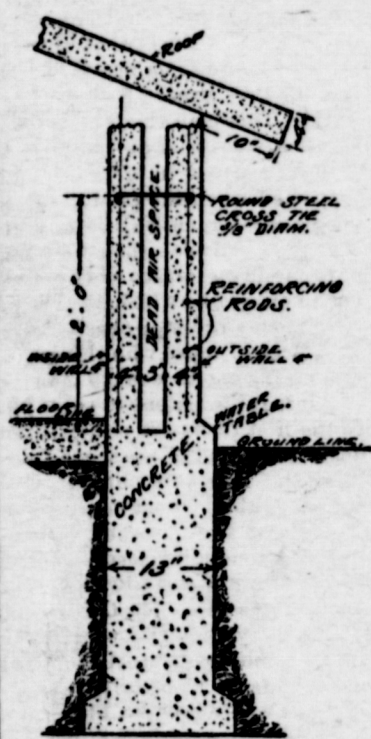
A chimney having a flue 8x8 inches and walls four inches thick was also made in place with concrete. The outside of the walls were finished first by rubbing them with a rich cement mortar put on with a wooden float and then by a coat of cement wash put on with a brush which made a very pleasing finish as well as a water proof one. The inside walls were all plastered smooth with rich cement mortar finished perfectly smooth.

The building is divided into two rooms, one five feet six inches by twelve feet in size, contains the gasoline engine, used to run cream separator and churn and any other machinery needed. The water heater is also in this room and it can also be used to store needed supplies. The rest of the building is the milk room, 13x12 feet in size and in it is located the machinery needed to properly handle milk. In this case they make butter and have a separator and churn and other needed articles in

use. Also there is a cooling tank in this room 3x6 feet and two feet deep with the inlet water pipe located in the bottom, also proper overflow pipes. The concrete floors in each room are finished smooth with a perfect grade to carry any and all water to drains located in their surface.

This building would be large enough to care for the milk from a herd of fifty or seventy-five cows except in case of using bottles. I believe it would require at least as much room again where milk was bottled, to have it thoroughly good and practical for the same number of cows.

The drawing of the floor plan and photographs will give a good idea of the design and appearance of this building. Such a building is water and fireproof and easily kept clean and will give satisfaction for years to



Cross Section Showing Detail of Wall Construction.

come. The contract price for this milk house was \$250 plus the cost of the gravel and excavation and the damage to the lumber which was afterward used for other purposes. The gravel cost about 30 cents a yard on the ground. The excavating cost less than five dollars.

INDUSTRY IN BIRDS' NESTS

Edible Article Is Found Along Coast of Siam and Is Consumed by Chinese, Who Regard It as Great Delicacy.

Edible nests are found in the islands off the coast of Siam, and are the products of a species of birds belonging to the family of swifts. The nests consist almost entirely of the salivary secretion of these birds, whose salivary glands are much more developed than those of the ordinary swift. The season for the gathering of the nests begins in April, and ends in September.

The female bird, occasionally assisted by the male, makes the nest. About three months are spent by the birds in completing their first nest, which is taken by the nest gatherer before eggs are laid in it; then the birds immediately begin to make another nest, which is finished in about thirty days, and which is also taken. Finally, a third nest is made in about three months, in which the bird is allowed to rear its offspring, after which this nest is also gathered. Each family of birds thus furnishes three nests in one season. The nests taken at the beginning of the season are considered the best in quality.

Most of these edible nests are consumed by the Chinese, who regard them not only as a great table delicacy, but also as a valuable tonic medicine in neurasthenia and pulmonary disorders. It is said that the demand in Hongkong for the nests exceeds the supply, and that the price ranges from \$15 to \$25 per pound, according to quality.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	5.60	6.80
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.25
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$30.00	\$31.00	\$32.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	0.75	0.75	0.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911	0.75	0.75	0.75
Total for term	\$23.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.50	\$23.50	\$24.50

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, Ky., for Representative of the 71st district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Jan. 17.—Robert Bowman and J. J. Martin have returned from Mt. Vernon after a two weeks' stay as jurors.—J. W. Todd and daughter, Reecie, attended the funeral of Chas. Bowman at Oak Hill church graveyard, where they witnessed the largest crowd ever seen at a funeral in the county. Charley was a man liked by all who knew him. He leaves a wife, two children and a host of friends to mourn his loss.—C. Holman who went to Hamilton a few weeks ago has returned home.—T. C. Viars who has been sick for some time is no better.—Joseph Bullen started for Richmond the 16th with a load of tobacco.—Daddie and Mrs. Todd are still very feeble.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hamilton, the 5th, a fine eight pound boy.—W. T. Linville sold to G. C. Thomas a milk cow for \$30.—Corn shucking was all the go in this neighborhood last week. Corn left out is being damaged very much.—Mrs. Sarah Guinn who has been very ill for a few days is some better.—Mrs. J. W. Todd visited her daughter, Mrs. H. E. Bullen, Saturday.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Jan. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shearer are the proud parents of a baby girl, born Jan. 4th.—J. E. Hammond has been appointed deputy constable at this place during the absence of the constable, W. W. Anglin.—G. V. Owens has just started a new store in this vicinity. We wish him success.—Melissa Owens has returned to her home here after a four months visit with her sister near Mt. Vernon.—W. A. Hammond attended court at Climax one day last week.—Mrs. W. A. Hammond spent Sunday, with her daughter, Mrs. G. T. Payne.—J. C. Pennington who has been working at Straight Creek has returned home.—Mrs. J. E. Hammond visited her father, J. W. Lake of near Berea, last week.—Mrs. Eliza Hammond visited her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Harris of Berea, last week.—G. T. Payne is doing a great deal of logging.—Miss America Owens who has been visiting her sister at Blaucho, has returned home.—Miss Mary J. Abney of Brush Creek is visiting relatives here.—R. T. Abney has gone to Wildie to study telegraphy.

MADISON COUNTY

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Jan. 15.—Dr. and Mrs. Baker have returned from a visit in Louisville.—Mrs. Pearl Hayes of Breathitt County is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Young.—Clinton Carrier spent Sunday night with Thomas Winkler and family.—Miss Dora Benge and Lella Kimbrell made a business trip to Richmond, last Saturday.—Mrs. Robt. Lamb who was operated on in Richmond last Wednesday for appendicitis is improving.—The Rev. Mr. Combs will begin a protracted meeting at the Christian church next Friday night. We hope to have a large attendance and good order.—Luther Kimberlain who has been very sick with rheumatism is improving.—Mrs. Fannie Lunsford who has been visiting in Berea for the past week has returned home.—Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlain has been sick for the past few days.—Sunday school is progressing nicely with Mr. Jack Lunsford as superintendent.

BIG HILL

Big Hill, Jan. 16.—Mr. Joseph Reese Sr., is yet very sick.—The Rev. Jas. Parsons, on account of his eyes failed to fill his appointment at Pilot Knob church last Saturday and Sunday. The Rev. R. L. Ambrose filled his place.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson went to Richmond last Friday on business.—Mrs. Adeline Henderson is visiting her uncle, Philip Hayes.—Mrs. Julia Hayes has had a severe suffering in her head for the last two weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. Farris Marcum are now occupying the James Coyle house. Mr. Marcum is in partnership with L. C. Powell in the merchandise business.—Aunt Cinda Baker who has been sick for some time has been moved to Grant Abrams', where her daughter Mrs. Abrams can wait on her.—Armon Nealy of Kerby Knob visited his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Nealy, the other day. Mr. Nealy is going to move to Steve Green's place.—Mr. Walter Bundren has returned to his home at Brownsburg, Ind.—Preaching services were held at Joseph Reese's a few nights ago by Mr. Peter Moberly. A large crowd being present and there was good order.—Sherman Collins

has moved to his home here from Panola where he lived last year.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, Jan. 15.—Bodie Day has moved to the Kidd place in Wallace-ton.—D. Gabbard is improving rapidly after being confined to his bed for two weeks with pneumonia fever.—Sidney Crutcher has moved to the Hubbard property near the Baptist church.—Finley Peters has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Hardin Kidd, of this place.—B. Hubbard and son had their sale last Saturday. They will soon leave for the west.—Curt Lain has bought Mr. Hubbard's store and will sell goods here.—Nannie, Mildred and John Gabbard and Chester Blanton were the guests of O. L. Gabbard last Saturday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

VINCENT

Vincent, Jan. 16.—J. B. Scott has returned from Nicholasville where he signed a salary contract with the Sharp Milling Co.—Minter Day of Blake was visiting friends here a day or two last week.—S. P. Caudell who has been running a broom factory at Travelers Rest has sold out to J. D. Wilson, and will start to Richmond soon to the E. K. S. N.—T. B. Venable was on Island Creek a day or two last week on business.—John Chestnut has returned from Ohio where he has been for some time.—Henry Hamilton of Bonham, Laurel County, is visiting friends in and around Vincent.—Jesse St. John of near Lexington passed thru Vincent last week on his way to Island City to visit old friends.—The U. S. Marshal was in this section last week paying out the moonshine business.—The board of Supervisors for Owsley County is composed of Hilory King, H. H. Ligg, Sherman Cooper, John B. Gay and W. H. Venable.—Eugene Botner was the guest of Thos. Cecil of Travelers Rest, Saturday night.—Thos. Marcum of the Brushy Mountain region was the guest of his brother, Harvey Marcum, Saturday night.

LAUREL COUNTY

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Jan. 14.—School closed Friday with quite a number present. J. J. Taylor, the teacher, returned to his home, after a good year's work.—A vote will be taken on the 28th of this month in regard to combining the four schools in Pittsburg into a graded school. We hope the voters will not forget to go to the polls and cast their votes for the interest of their children.—Paula and Willie Fletcher left for Berea last Sunday to enter school.—Several boys and girls are attending the S. B. M. S., London, Ky. Also some are attending the graded school.—John Byley died last week after a long illness. He joined the East Pittsburg Baptist church a few weeks ago and gave good evidence of a hope of eternal life. He left a wife and two small children to mourn his loss. The remains were laid to rest in the Pittsburg cemetery.—J. R. Adams has moved to his new home near East Pittsburg church.—Born to Mrs. Willie Hansel, a fine girl.—There was a fire in Pittsburg last Wednesday, burning several buildings. Among these was the Post Office in which the fire first caught. Most of the groceries and all the postoffice supplies were saved. No dwelling houses were burned.—The Pittsburg Coal Co. has sold its property to another company which is still running the mines.—Miss Daisy Adams contemplates starting to school at London next Tuesday.

JACKSON COUNTY

SAND GAP

Sand Gap, Jan. 7.—Wm. Alumbaugh of Waneta, has bought out James Durham, Sr., of Durham Ridge, and is moving this week. Mr. Durham will locate at Berea, where he intends to send his children to school.—J. R. Durham is visiting with home folks and will attend Circuit Court, at McKee, next week.—J. G. Durham closed his school, Dec. 23rd, with a nice entertainment and Christmas box.—Deputy Sheriff, David Powell, has moved to town. He bought out the widow Durham, and son, who came to town a short time ago.—Sherman Durham went to McKee, today, on business.—Maggie Durham closed her school at Foxtown, 23rd ult., with a fine exhibition and candy treat. The grandest feature exhibited was a sham battle between a number of boys, in which bells, chairs, charts and all school apparatus were hurled in every direction.—Sherman Durham took his sister, Maggie, to Berea, Thursday, where she entered school.—J. G. Durham, is teaching in Berea this winter.—Married, Dec. 22 at the home of the bride on Hurrah Street, Miss Nettie McGuire and

Sherman Baker. The bride is the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McGuire and the groom is the handsome son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Baker of Clover Bottom. Both were quite popular in social circles and will be greatly missed by their many young friends. They left shortly after marriage for the west, where it is hoped, they will spend a delightful honeymoon.

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Jan. 9.—Married, Dec. 21st, Mr. Sherman Baker to Miss Nettie McGuire, the bride is the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McGuire, and the groom is a son of James W. Baker of this place, but more recently of California. The young couple expect to go to Bloomington, Ill., to make their future home. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life, but are sorry to have them go as they were members of the Clover Bottom and Kerby Knob quartette.—S. A. Engle's court will have a full docket next Saturday, the chief suit being one between G. J. Wild and J. S. VanWinkle over some hogs destroying corn.—Mrs. Anna Hays' school closed the 11th inst. after a good year's work.—The following people are planning to move to Illinois in February and March, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Baker, Mr. Jno. S. Bicknell, Uncle Vess Bicknell and wife and Thomas Baker.—Miss Mary Abrams and her little sister, Lella, visited Mrs. Lucy Dean recently.—Quite a number from this place are preparing to attend Circuit Court this week and next. Among them being Pat Cruise, Byrd Rogers and Cash L. Cain.—C. M. Azbill, Jas. Dougherty, Leslie VanWinkle and Shird VanWinkle are members of the jury at McKee this term.—Mrs. Lucy Dean lost a fine turkey today. It is feared that cholera was the cause.—Miss Annie Powell is planning to go to Burn-

and J. G. Morris made a business trip to Welchburg, Saturday evening.—Harvey Moore has a very sore hand.—Mrs. Martha Dunagin is sick.—Levi and Beatrice Morris visited their grandmother, Saturday night.—J. S. Moore, our new merchant, is doing a hustling business.—Mary Morris has returned home from Lincoln County where she has been visiting her sister for the past three months.

HURLEY

Hurley, Jan. 15.—The Rev. G. B. Bowman failed to fill his appointment at Indian Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Circuit Court is being held at McKee this week.—They are making the whiskey dealers live hard.—Wm. Bailey and family have moved to the place vacated by W. M. Baker from Clay County was at McKee, Monday, on business.—Miss Flora Lakes of Loam visited at David Gabbard's, Saturday and Sunday.—Jake Gabbard, Jr., has rheumatism.—A singing school will begin at Indian in two weeks under the management of R. B. Anderson.—Sunday school is progressing very well.

DOUBLELICK

Doublelick, Jan. 15.—Married, Jan. 12, Willie Abrams to Miss Flossie Baker at the home of the bride. We wish them a great deal of joy.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Cook, a fine girl. Her name is Fanny.—John Witt and wife visited at John Phillips' last night.—James Lunaford gave the young folks a candy party a few days ago. They report a fine time.—Miss Dolores Witt visited Miss Sadie Ingram, Sunday and Sunday night.—Miss Nannie Cruise is staying with her sister, Mrs. Jennie Witt, this week.

KERBY KNOB

Kerby Knob, Jan. 8.—On account of bad weather people are behind gathering their corn.—Walter Click is visiting friends and relatives at Bear

THE BLAME NOT ALWAYS OURS

Complaints quite frequently come into the office from our subscribers to the effect that they often fail to get their paper. We recently heard from one man who decided to stop The Citizen and take another paper because The Citizen did not reach him every week. This man thought, of course, that the fault was ours, but he now confesses that he can't get the other paper either.

We want to impress upon our readers that we are the last to be suspected when the paper fails to come. We could certainly have no motive for cutting it out unless the subscription price is long over due, and even then we notify the subscriber; and besides every paper tells on its face when the subscription expires. That is a warning to every one who takes the paper either to notify us to stop it or send money order or check for renewal of the subscription. Most of those who think the fault is ours attribute it to some oversight or some chance mistake in our office. That is perfectly natural, and we want to show just what possibility there is of that. In the first place our subscription records are taken and kept in triplicate form, and in the second place our addressing is done by machinery. This cuts out almost entirely the possibility of mistake. In fact in the last six months we have mailed more than one hundred and twenty five thousand papers and in all that time we have discovered only one misplaced stencil or name.

We do not mean by this that we want our subscribers to stop notifying us when The Citizen fails to come. No, we want them to tell us every time and we shall help in every way we can. We are usually able to send the missing numbers, and shall gladly do so altho the fault is not ours.

But where lies the blame? Well, we have been told by postmasters that people sometimes send by their neighbors for their mail and these neighbors are sometimes a little careless and do not deliver it. And sometimes one neighbor, without being asked and meaning well, proffers to take the mail of some one who lives on the same creek expecting to see him on his way home, but he fails and, if it is a newspaper, the chances are that it will never reach its destination. But lastly, Uncle Sam himself is sometimes at fault. He is a very kindly old gentleman, but rather confessedly a bad manager in this one department of his big business. He is a little old and his hands tremble fearfully at times, but he means to do right, and he would welcome a letter from any of his friends telling him of their troubles.

Don't fail to tell us when The Citizen fails to appear, but drop Uncle Sam a letter too if the trouble continues.

ing Springs to teach music this winter.—A. C. Bicknell is planning to go to Illinois in a few days.

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Jan. 14.—Most every one is busy this week plowing and clearing up ground for the spring crops.—Corn is scarce and is selling at 75 cts. per bushel.—Plenty of hay may be had at 50 cts. per hundred.—Mrs. Judy Fields is visiting this week at James Brumback's.—Thomas Morris has recently moved to the house of A. F. Robinson.—W. R. Engle is suffering severely from the effects of being kicked by a mule on the thigh a few days ago.—A letter from W. T. Oldham of Oklahoma tells of the death of his wife who was formerly Miss Tinscher of Gray Hawk.—Charley Lewis who was reported to have killed Riley Sparks some time ago has been arrested and lodged in the McKee jail. The trial is set for the 16th. He was found under a cliff near his home fast asleep on a bed of six quilts.—There is a great deal of mumps in this vicinity.—Circuit Court is in session at McKee this week.

MILDRED

Mildred, Jan. 16.—W. K. Jones has bought out W. F. Jones' part of the Jones Bros' store.—Cross the back- ing is the chief occupation here now.—James Fowler is working on James H. Moore's house while he is away on business.—Lewis Hayes is able to be out again after a severe case of typhoid fever.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Emily Moore, a fine boy.—C. D. Jones' school closed, Saturday.—S. D. Rice

Wallow and Brassfield this week.—Miss Lou Hatfield is in very poor health.—Ernon Broughton of Brassfield who has been in Oklahoma for two years has been visiting friends and relatives here.—Mrs. Rhoda Click and children are going to Illinois.—Miss Myrtle Click is still improving.—Miss Martha Dean spent the day with Miss Myrtle Click last Sunday.—James Click made a business trip to Berea last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Williams left last week for Madison County to make their home.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sparks are home again from Drip Rock, where Mrs. Sparks has been teaching.

PARROT

Parrot, Jan. 15.—There were services at Letter Box, Saturday night and Sunday, conducted by the Holiness people.—The Misses Nora, Minnie and Lucy Price left, Saturday, for Annville, where they will enter school.—The Morris brothers bought a fine saddle horse of Fred Brandstutter for \$162.50.—Phee Hillard, our popular drummer, attended church at this place, Wednesday night. He had started on an extended trip through the mountains.—Minnie Price made a business trip to McKee, Thursday.—Prayer meeting is held at the school house every Wednesday night.—Mr. Delbert Hellard, who has been in Illinois for the past year, has been visiting home folks at Isaacs. He returned, Thursday, accompanied by his brother, George, who will locate in Oklahoma.—F. F. Gabbard is planning to attend school at Cincinnati this winter.—Several of the boys

Continued on fourth page.

Home Course In Health Culture

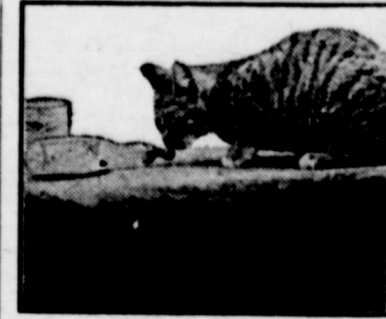
III.—Pure Food In the Home

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.

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IT should be remembered that hygiene, like charity, begins at home. It is proper to urge upon the government the enactment of pure food laws and a thorough enforcement of the same, but the household government should also be vigilant in the matter of selecting foods and keeping them pure in the interval before they are eaten. It should also be borne in mind that pure food can be rendered poisonous by bad cooking and that the conditions under which food is eaten may render the finest materials either innoxious or positively harmful.

Food should be selected with due regard to the appetites and tastes of the family, so far as such tastes are nor-



EXCELLENT GERM CARRIERS.

mal and reasonable. People fall into strange habits with regard to food, and if such habits lead to an ill balanced diet they should be corrected. For example, milk, eggs and beefsteak all consumed at the same meal show a lack of the sense of proportion as well as of food values. A variety of foods all of the same class indicates lack of resource and ingenuity on the part of the housewife or steward and may lead to much digestive trouble, not to speak of graver ills, and ruined dispositions.

Food for each meal, therefore, should be selected with a due regard to its palatability, digestibility and nourishing properties. Remember that a steady diet must contain proteins, carbohydrates (sugars, starches and fats; also minerals. Milk contains all of these elements and taken in sufficient quantity will support life, but it is not a very desirable food for the healthy adult who can eat a mixed diet. Meat, poultry, game, fish and the leguminous vegetables (peas, beans, lentils, etc.) are rich in protein. Potatoes, cereals and many vegetables contain carbohydrates. Fats are supplied by butter, fat of meat, lard, etc. The various minerals required are found in the food constituting a mixed diet, and in addition common salt (which is not a salt, by the way, but a compound of sodium and chlorine) is taken freely for seasoning purposes.

Right here it may be stated that salt is usually taken in excess. One easily falls into the habit of taking a little more salt until ordinary and proper quantities fail to tickle the palate. In cases of chronic disease a salt free diet is often beneficial, and it is probable that most of us eat far more salt than is good for us. An effort should be made to combine all of the elements above mentioned in the daily dietary, varying the bill of fare so that each meal may possess some attraction of novelty and provide a normal stimulus to digestion. According to one authority the ratio of nitrogen to carbon should be as 1 to 15. It will be observed that a large excess of vegetables or carbohydrate food is required to maintain this balance. The general rule may be followed, therefore, of meat about once a day and certainly not oftener than twice, autogenous vegetables, such as peas and beans, at meals where poultry, game or light meat portion is served; salads and green vegetables to accompany heavy meat portion.

Fresh Food the Safest.

Some families insist their wonderful digestive mechanism with a steady diet of delicatessen atrocities or innoxious canned foods when a little more energy and ingenuity would enable them to secure a meal of fresh, nutritious and appetizing food. The tendency to run to the pantry for a can of sardines or salmon, instead of cooking a chop or fresh fish or providing nutritious cold meats or salads, is responsible for a certain amount of American dyspepsia.

Some one has said that "a chafing dish is a frying pan that has got into good society." We boldly maintain that the frying pan has no business in good society. Greasy fried foods will continue to "upset" the digestion of countless Americans until natural selection has eliminated the frying pan users. "Out of the frying pan into the fire" is a good axiom. The food prepared in the frying pan would better go into the fire than into our stomachs, where it is very likely to set up a fire in the shape of acute or chronic indigestion. If you must fry, make it a "dry" fry. Not only is it difficult for the gastric juice to penetrate and act upon food that is

thickly coated with grease, but an excess of fat spread out over the lining of the stomach retards the secretion of gastric juice.

Protection of Food.

The article of food most likely to be contaminated by disease germs is milk. The bureau of animal industry has formulated fifty rules for the guidance of milk dealers or dairymen. People who keep their own cows would do well to secure a set of these rules. Epitomized, they prescribe cleanliness and care in the handling of milk as well as proper treatment, housing and feeding of cows. Scrupulous care should be exercised in keeping clean all utensils in which milk is used. Milk from a doubtful source should be boiled or pasteurized before use. Milk preserved with formalin or other chemicals should not be used. Iceboxes should be regularly cleaned with hot soap suds solution or strong solution of soda. Ice often contains germs and spores which multiply as soon as they get in a warm temperature.

Food should never be exposed to contact with flies, insects, rats, mice, etc., as these pests often act as germ carriers. Nothing is so harrowing to the soul of a modern physician as a kitchen filled with buzzing flies while food is left standing around, inviting these germ carriers to alight and promenade.

Cats and dogs should not be allowed in the kitchen, and the less they are in the house the better. They are excellent germ carriers.

Food Adulterants.

Many food adulterants have little influence on health, except in so far as they substitute inert or unappetizing material for that which is nourishing and of appetizing flavor. Other adulterants, however, are directly injurious because of their chemical effect.

Some of the more common adulterants are as follows:

Milk.—Water has probably been used ever since there was a milkman; harmful by decreasing nutritious value. Various preservatives, as salicylic acid, formalin, boric acid, are also used and are injurious.

Butter.—Sometimes adulterated with other fats, which possibly render it less digestible.

Lard.—Cottonseed oil is the most commonly used adulterant.

Canned Vegetables.—Salts of copper and zinc are often used to impart a brilliant green color. The normal color for canned peas, beans, etc., is a dull green. The brilliant hue varieties should be avoided, as they may contain sufficient copper to prove unhealthful.

Jellies, Jams, Etc.—Aniline dyes are often used to give bright colors. Such preservatives are open to suspicion in exact proportion to the brilliancy of the coloring. Preservatives are also used, as boric acid, salicylic acid and benzoate.

Beer.—Salicylic acid.

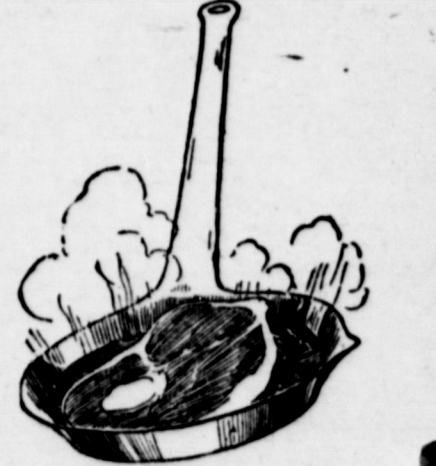
Temperance Drinks.—Aniline dyes.

Coffee.—Clay, spices, prune stones, coconut shells.

Olive Oil.—Cottonseed oil.

Meat, Poultry and Fish.—Borax and other preservatives.

Many of the coloring matters, preservatives and adulterants are not prejudicial to health, but unless their



"THE FRYING PAN HAS NO BUSINESS IN GOOD SOCIETY."

presence is stated the public is victimized and cannot exercise the right of choice as to whether it will drink raspberry soda containing enough aniline dye to the glassful to color a piece of flannel five inches square or go thirsty.

Digestibility of Foods.

Undigested food may be far more injurious than many of the adulterants or preservatives above mentioned. It is wise, therefore, to give some thought to the relative digestibility of various classes of food, especially if one's occupation is sedentary.

Pork.—Whether fresh or in sausages or other form, pork is indigestible and therefore inferior in nutritive value. Furthermore, it is liable to contain dangerous parasites, "trichina spiralis" or the eggs of the tapeworm. Pork should not be eaten except in the form of bacon or ham. If compelled to eat it, cook it thoroughly.

The following is a list of foods in the order of their digestibility. It should be remembered that this list holds good for the average individual. Some people have strange antipathies or idiosyncrasies against certain articles of food, which they cannot for that reason digest.

Roast mutton, sweetbreads, boiled chicken, venison, soft boiled eggs, new toasted cheese, roast fowl, turkey, partridge and pheasant, lamb, wild duck, oysters, periwinkles, omelet, tripe, boiled sole, haddock, skate, trout, perch, roast beef, boiled beef, rump steak, roast veal, boiled veal, rabbit, salmon, mackerel, herring, pilschard, sprat, hard boiled and fried eggs, pigeon, hare, duck, goose, fried fish, roast and boiled pork, heart, liver, kidney, lobster, salted fish, crab.